THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications poceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

Vol. XVI., No. 783. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1865. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Edward Webb, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June, 1864.

DENT & Co.
15oc 620 Shanghai, 14th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Julius Kahn in our firm, ceased on the 30th April last.

REISS & Co.
15au 622 Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. James Wheatley is authorised to sign our firm at Yokohama, per procuration.

REISS & Co.
15au 623 Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. Charles Colneit and Mr. Henry Riches Hearn, were admitted partners in our Firm, on the 1st of June.

WALLER & Co.
16se 624 Shanghai, July 15th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. Charles Melville Donaldson ceases this day to sign our Firm per procuration.

Wm. DATO & Co.
5au 616 Shanghai, July 6th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Anderson is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
5au 617 Shanghai, July 5th, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector, and General Commission Merchant* at this port, under the style and Firm of Gundry & Co.
Offices at *Laou Felecha*, Foochow Road.

ALFRED A. GUNDRY.
tf 605 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Craven Wilson in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Craven Wilson & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. Trautmann, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. Moffat, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm.

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

Mr Robert Carrick Donaldson Moffat and Mr. Franz Bornstraeger, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
2de 603 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as a *Public Silk Inspector* at this Port.

J. T. BRAND.

Temporary Office at the Silk Godown of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.

Hong name—*E-Yuen* 義源
tf 601 Shanghai, 20th May, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. Knoop is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. John Broadhurst Toutal was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. Frederick Hayley Bell is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

W. R. ADAMSON.
1au 615 Shanghai, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Herbert Vacher in our Firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1865. The partnership now consists of—Richard James Gilman, Charles Augustus Wild, Henry Beverley Lemann, William Lemann, Edmund Henry Lavers.

GILMAN & Co.
5au 546 China, 1st May, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. Henry Smith, has this day been admitted a partner in our firm, which now consists of Mr. Jamieson Elles, Mr. Edmund Pye, and Mr. Henry Smith.

ELLES & Co.
15oc 621 Amoy, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned has this day established himself at Ningpo as *Commission Merchant*, under the style of Ernest Major & Co.

ERNEST MAJOR.
16se 606 Ningpo, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Morris has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of Kinnear & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 667 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. Hugh Morrison was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of Gavin & Morrison.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. Joseph Henry McClure is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
12au 578 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.
tf

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

CITY OF GLASGOW Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000
Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)
Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 306 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,

137, Leadenhall Street, London.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue, LONDON.

Capital,....2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

Established in 1782.

Trustees & Directors.
Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P
William James Lancaster, Esq
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timonthy Oxley, Esq
Benjamin Shaw, Esq
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmin, Esq
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

THE

North-China Insurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED 1st JANUARY, 1863.)

Capital, Taels 1,250,000, in 250 Shares of Taels 5,000 each.

Paid up Capital, Taels 1,000 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

L. G. Dunlop, Esq., (Messrs. Birley Worthington & Co.,) Chairman.
E. H. Lavers, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
Sol. D. Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
H. Howe Wiggins, Esq., (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.)
David Reid, Esq., (Messrs. Reid & Co.)

THE Company being about to be re-organized for a further term of three years, from 1st January, 1866, applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned until 31st October current.

A certain number of shares have been allotted to London, but further applications from there will be received until 30th November.

Applications for Shares, from persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents, to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company.

Gentlemen,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 1,000 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
tf 625 Your obedient Servant

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Capital £550,000.

Established 1821.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £7,500, against loss or damage by Fire,

1.—On Buildings and Goods stored therein.
2.—On Vessels lying in port and Goods on board.

F. R. GAMWELL.
23de 611 Shanghai, 24th June. 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—I have established myself at this Port as *Merchant and Agent* under the style or firm of Fred. Sander.

F. SANDER.

26au 629 Hongkong, 1st July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kaufman, the Chaplain.

At half-past 10 o'Clock in the Morning,
" 2 " " Afternoon.

Seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

BIRTH.

On the 7th June, at 8 Great Cumberland St., Hyde Park, London, the wife of Edwin Pickwoad, Esq., of a daughter.

LATEST DATES.

England,........	June 15	Hankow,........	July 25
Hongkong,.......	July 23	Nagasaki,.......	July 19
Tientsin,........	July 21	Kanagawa,......	July 14

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.......	April 14	Received viâ Marseilles May 27th.
Shanghai,.......	April 8	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending July 29th, 1865.

	Malwa New Tls.	Malwa Old Tls.	Patna New Tls.	Patna Old Tls.
22,—	510 a 515	....	330 a 333	....
24,—	510 a 515	....	334 a 335	....
25,—	515 a 520	....	333 a 335	....
26,—	515 a 520 nominal	...	330	....
27,—	515 a 520	....	330 a 333	....
28,—	515 a 520	....	327	....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—July 27, *Johanna*, (Dan. brig), Christensen, from San Francisco; July 28, *Whampoa*, (Br. str.), Whitlow, from Ningpo; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, from Ningpo; *Singapore*, (Br. str.), Brown, from Hongkong; *Viscount Canning*, (Br. str.), Shannon, from Amoy; July 28, *Tussin*, (Br. str.), Bound, from Ningpo; *Fire Dart*, (Am. str.), Banning, from Ningpo.

Departures.—July 28, *Rona*, (Br. str.), Hutchinson, for Hongkong & Canton via Swatow; *Whampoa*, (Br. str.), Whitelow, for Ningpo; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, for Ningpo; *Ukko*, (Russ. bq.), Hosernow, for Batavia; *Sanspareil*, (Br. ship), McAlpine, for Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.—Per S. S. *Singapore*, from Hongkong, Mrs. Gilfillan, Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Wheeler, Messrs. Arento, Hoinley, Williams, Nye, Allen, Bonnett, Henchi, Swan, McKechine, Severs, W. W. Smith, Grigor, and Gannert.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Regulations for the Port of Chefoo (Yentai.) having been sanctioned by Thomas Francis Wade, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, are published for general information.

H. W. LAY,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Chefoo, 10*th July*, 1865.

Consular Regulations for the Port of Chefoo, (Yentai.)

1st.—The limits of the Port of Chefoo (Yentai) in the District of Tang-chow-foo, are within a line drawn from the Eastern end of the Peninsula called Che-foo-tauw to the Northern and Eastern extremities of the Kung-tung Islands and from thence due South to the Mainland.

2nd.—Every master of a vessel shall deposit his Ship's papers, together with a manifest of her Cargo, at the Vice-Consulate within forty-eight hours of arrival, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene. Masters not conforming to this Regulation will render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars.

3rd.—Every British vessel must shew her Colors on entering the Port, and keep them hoisted until she shall have been reported at the Vice-Consulate and her papers deposited there. Masters not conforming to this Regulation will render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars for each offence.

4th.—All British vessels must moor with 35 fathoms on each chain N.E. and S.W. within 48 hours of the time of their entering the Harbour. Masters not conforming to this Regulation will be subject to a Penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

5th.—Should any vessel or boat the property of a British subject hoist any colors usually shewn or carried by Her Majesty's Ships, or any pendant or any distinctive national Colors except the British ensign and the Pilot Flag (Union Jack with a white border of one-fifth the breadth of the Jack), the master or owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars.

6th.—Should any vessel the property of a British subject, but not provided with a Certificate of Registry, hoist the British Ensign within the anchorage, or should she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British Ensign as not to be distinguishable from it, the master of such vessel will be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

7th.—Serious riots having been frequently created at this place on Sundays, in consequence of large parties of seamen from various vessels landing and congregating together; from this date no Seaman belonging to British vessels will be allowed to land on Sunday unless in charge of one of the Ship's Officers, Captain or Mate. Penalty for breach of this Regulation $50. The Master shall besides be called on to make good any damage committed by his men granted leave in contravention of the Regulation.

8th.—Masters of vessels will be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore. Should any Seaman absent himself without permission the Master shall forthwith report the same to the Vice-Consulate and take efficient measures for the recovery of the absentée.

9th.—The discharge of guns and other fire-arms from vessels in Harbour is strictly prohibited under a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

10th.—Masters of vessels when reporting their arrival at the Port shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew on board, and due notice must likewise be given of the numbers and names of persons not forming part of the registered crew intending to leave the Port on board of any vessel. Penalty for breach of this Regulation Fifty Dollars.

11th.—All cases of Death occurring on board British vessels in Harbor, or in the residence of British subjects on shore, must be immediately reported to the Vice-Consul. It is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of Seamen or other persons dying on board a vessel in Harbor.

12th.—Stones, Ballast or Cinders shall not be thrown overboard in the Harbor of Chefoo or discharged into boats from which it is afterwards thrown overboard, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars. The Custom House authorities will on application through the Vice-Consul, point out the proper place where Ballast may be thrown.

13th.—All cases of loss of property by theft or fraud on board ship, as well as of assault or felony requiring redress or endangering the public peace, must be immediately reported to the Vice-Consul. Any Chinese guilty of a misdemeanour on shore or afloat may be detained on detection, but information in such a case must be given forthwith at the Vice-Consulate Office, and in no instance shall British subjects be permitted to use violence towards Chinese offenders.

14th.—Any vessel laden with gunpowder or any combustible is prohibited from entering the anchorage or remaining within a distance of one mile therefrom.

15th.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind at this Port without the express sanction of the Vice-Consul. If any British subject left at this Port by a British vessel be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of such vessel from the dominions of the Emperor of China, the vessel will be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of such British subject.

16th.—When a vessel is ready to leave this Port, the master shall give notice thereof to the Vice-Consul and shall hoist a Blue-Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure.

17th.—No British subject may establish either a Boarding or Eating House at this Port without the sanction of the Vice-Consul. Every licensed Boarding House or Eating House Keeper will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his House.

18th.—Every British subject residing at this Port who shall not have been already enrolled in the Consular Register shall apply to the Vice-Consul to be enrolled within ten days after the promulgation of these Regulations No British subject will be entitled to claim protection of the authorities who shall not have so enrolled himself, or who cannot allege valid reasons for his not having done so.

19th.—A breach of any of the above Regulations to which no specific penalty is attached shall entail on the offender liability to punishment by a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

20th.—The term Vice-Consul shall be construed to include every Officer of Her Majesty's Service holding the Queen's commission as Consul or Vice-Consul, or acting as such.

21st.—All fines and penalties imposed under the above Regulations shall be levied and enforced in the manner specified in Article 36 of the order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 13th June, 1853 and all penalties shall be appropriated and applied as provided for in Article 34 of the same order

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One of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 5th proximo.

The London Mail of the 24th June, due in Hongkong on the 9th August, and here on the 14th.—It arrived last year on the 10th August, per *Dumbarton*.

The French Mail of June 19th, due in Hongkong on the 24th July, and here on the 5th of August. It arrived last year on the 2nd of August per M. I. Str. *Hydaspe*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5h. 45m. p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

To those of our readers who remember this settlement when it bore the well deserved cognomen of "model," when law and lawyers were represented by a single member of the profession still amongst us, and who in the first case in which he appeared was prophetically designated by a local paper long since extinct, as the "thin end of the wedge;" it will probably be a subject of serious reflection whether the great and important changes which are shortly to be introduced into the judicial character of the British Consulate will be advantageous to the community or not. We are ourselves disposed to incline to the affirmative view of the question. Consular decisions, taken as a whole, have been, it is true, generally satisfactory to those who have been compelled to resort to the court for a settlement of their grievances. But we cannot help thinking that the love of litigation which is implanted in the hearts of Englishmen has grown with the growth of the settlement and strengthened with its strength, and that the recent arrival of so well known and so experienced a man as Sir Edmund Hornby as the Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan will prove a real benefit to the community. It would be impossible within the limits of a newspaper article, to attempt to review the whole of the Order in Council or the rules framed thereon, and we must therefore content ourselves with a short review of so much of them as appear to us to interest the general public.

The Order in Council which is to create the great revolution in legal proceedings in China and Japan, bears date the 9th of March 1865, and is to be cited as the "China and Japan Order in Council, 1865;" the term "China" meaning the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the term "Japan" the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan. It consists of one hundred and sixty-five clauses, and the rules framed under it consist of three hundred and forty-four clauses, and appear to have been drawn up with great care and precision, so as to defy criticism, though doubtless the ingenuity of our legal friends will be occasionally exercised in attempting to drive the mythical carriage and four through its clauses, when their duties to their clients appear to them to demand it. The Supreme Court is to be held at Shanghai, or in case of emergency at any other place within the district of the Consulate at Shanghai, and to it will be attached, besides the Judge, an Assistant Judge and a Law Secretary, and so many officers and clerks as Her Majesty's Secretary of State shall from time to time think fit. We are rather inclined to doubt whether the present stagnate state of affairs in Shanghai will afford sufficient scope for the proper exercise of the various abilities of all these learned functionaries. For the sake of the profession, however, we hope it may prove to be the contrary, and we think that the chances of the Court being resorted to will be greatly increased by the fact that the Court is to be a Court of Law *and* Equity, and that mere legal technicalities will not be insisted on as a *sine qua non*, so that nervous litigants will not feel that the legal bearing only of their cases will necessarily be considered. We scarcely know what to say on the introduction of trial by jury, that most important and celebrated of English institutions, a system of trial, says Blackstone, "which hath been used time out of mind in this nation, and the origin of which is so remote that it has not hitherto been satisfactorily traced." Where the amount at issue, either in goods or damages sought, amounts to $1,500 or upwards, either party is entitled to demand a jury. The jury is to consist of five British residents, who will be required to give a unanimous verdict. We doubt whether our fellow residents will be very much gratified at being subjected, in this trying climate, to the penalties of being locked up without meat, drink, fire or candle until they agree upon their verdict, as the dinner hour approaches and passes away without the remotest chance of an agreement. How savoury the much abused Club dinners will then appear to their excited and exhausted interiors! Fortunately, however, the field from which jurymen are to be sought is so large that there will not be much to fear from an excessive trial of the gastric powers of endurance of our fellow-countrymen. A gross income of $250 per annum, a capability to speak and read, (not write) English, and freedom from conviction of any infamous crime, will entitle the British resident to this inestimable privilege. Of course there are the usual exceptions in favour of persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular services, the learned professions, and officers in H. B. M.'s navy and army, or in the naval or military service of the Emperor of China, or of the Tycoon of Japan. Another important subject and one to which we wish to draw special attention is that of registration. Every British subject resident in China or Japan of the age of twenty-one years, in order to entitle himself to be recognized or protected as a British subject, must, in the month of January, 1866, and in every subsequent year, register himself at the Consulate of the Consular district in which he resides, under a penalty not exceeding $10. Any British subject not so resident, arriving at any place in China or Japan where a Consular office is maintained, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel there arriving, must also within one month after arrival register himself in like manner. A provision somewhat similar to this was contained in Art. XL. of the Order in Council of 13th June, 1853, save that no period was there fixed within which a person was to register himself after arrival, nor was yearly registration compulsory. Many of us will remember the difficulties which the British Consuls in Shanghai have laboured under from time to time, especially during the late rebellion, in deciding the question whether some rowdy captured in a marauding expedition was entitled to British protection on his own declaration that he was a British subject. And although we believe in every instance the Consuls have afforded the necessary protection rather than have the culprit handed over to the tender mercies of the Chinese authorities, they were by no means bound to do so. We hope that every British resident will in future be fully alive to the importance of the subject and will inaugurate the coming year by recording himself as a loyal subject of Queen Victoria.

We are glad to see that barristers, attorneys and solicitors are all to be admitted to practise in the Supreme Court. It would, we think, have been a serious mistake in a small place like Shanghai to have confined the privilege of advocacy to the Bar alone. The Bar have a right of course to stand upon their dignity, and we should be the last to wish them to abate one jot or tittle thereof, but we think that the community ought to have some voice in the matter, and until the demand for law becomes so great as to give ample employment to both branches of the profession in their respective spheres, as they exist in England, it seems to us that the interests of the profession and the pockets of the public will be better consulted by allowing the existing arrangements to remain in force. We doubt very much whether the abrogation of the Amalgamation Ordinance has given general satisfaction to the community of Hongkong. Attorneys who either have not the *cacoethes loquendi* or who prefer the quiet of their chambers to the turmoil and excitement of a Court life, can easily instruct their professional brethren to act for them in the conduct of any case which may be intrusted to their care, a plan which has been constantly pursued by some of the attorneys at Hongkong.

We think that many of our readers will be glad to hear that the Court will possess a Bankruptcy jurisdiction over British subjects (and others submitting to the jurisdiction) exerciseable as far as circumstances admit in the same manner as in Courts of Bankruptcy in England, so that we hope to hear no more of deeds of assignment miscalled trust deeds, made ostensibly for the benefit of all the creditors of the debtor, but too often, we fear, for the purpose of defeating the claims of some injured creditor whose sole fault consists in a reasonable wish to secure payment of a just debt. Not that we wish for a moment to be understood to advocate the throwing of every insolvent estate into bankruptcy. Quite the contrary. But on the one hand it might, and does frequently happen that *bona fide* Trust Deeds, by binding dissentient creditors, and compelling them to submit to the decision of the majority, confer a boon on the general body of creditors by insuring an equitable and inexpensive disposition of the property, and by giving protection to the honest debtor. A Court of Bankruptcy, on the other hand, affords an opportunity for a thorough and searching public investigation into the transactions of the bankrupt, and renders the dishonest debtor liable to the legal penalties which dishonest and reckless trading so richly deserves.

Another very important power vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court is that of life and death. The cases which have occurred here, in which after the most patient investigation, and the clearest evidence, prisoners have been sent to Hongkong for trial, and been acquitted either upon some technical ground or in consequence of the absence of some material witness whose written deposition had been taken at Shanghai, are so well known that it will be a relief to feel that the whole trial from beginning to end will in future be conducted in Shanghai, with this proviso, that sentence of death cannot be carried into execution without the direction of Her Majesty's Minister [illegible] China or Japan, as the case may be.

In addition to the Supreme Court to be held at Shanghai, there are to be Provincial Courts which are in reality the Consular Courts under a new name; the chief difference consisting in this, that the Supreme Court is to possess in all matters, civil and criminal, an extraordinary original jurisdiction concurrent with them; the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary having the power to visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity, any Provincial Court and there enquire into, hear and determine any case, civil or criminal, pending in such Court, or arising within its district. As the Provincial Courts have the power to refer to the Supreme Court any case which appears fit to be heard by the Supreme Court, we presume that the respective Consuls at the different ports will not take upon themselves the responsibility of deciding any cases of importance, and we cannot but hope for the benefit of the learned Judges, and the legal gentlemen who possess a desire to make a tour of the Ports to recruit their shattered strength, that the "Home Circuit" will be often resorted to.

We are glad to notice also, under the heading "Jurisdiction and Authority of Her Majesty's Courts," the peaceful expressions "Reconciliation and Arbitration." "Every Court" by which term we understand the Provincial Courts as well as the Supreme Court, may promote reconciliation and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of any suit or proceeding pending before it, and by consent of both parties refer all matters in difference to arbitration and take security, if it think fit, from the parties to abide by the result of the reference. Any award, made in such case is to be final and conclusive, and on the application of either party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award and such decree will not be open to any appeal or re-hearing whatever. Many of our readers have experienced the weariness of sitting hour after hour attempting to unravel some complicated question of account, arising perhaps out of a building contract with a Chinese contractor involving debits and credits of such a nature as only an experienced accountant can thoroughly understand, the difficulties being by no means diminished by the examination of the contractor and his Chinese witnesses. In such cases it will be a consolation to all parties to feel that arbitration, if agreed upon, will be properly carried out under the direction of the Court and the terms of the award strictly enforced.

An admiralty jurisdiction is another important power which will be vested in the Supreme Court. Hitherto the Consuls have been under the impression (and if we are not mistaken that impression has been fortified by the opinion of the Attorney General of Hongkong) that no such jurisdiction existed, and consequently all the cases hitherto brought before the Court, in which questions of salvage have been involved, have been in the form of a civil action for work done and services rendered, which of course ignored entirely the rights given by the Court of Admiralty of arresting the ship. By the 54th Section of the Order in Council the Supreme Court is to be a Vice Admiralty Court, and as such will have within China and Japan, and for vessels and persons coming to and within China and Japan, all such jurisdiction for the time being as belongs to Vice Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad. There is one power attached to the Supreme Court which we really hope may never have to be called into requisition, and that is The Divorce and Matrimonial Jurisdiction, and although the Court will have no power to dissolve marriage we feel sure that the mere mention of the word "Divorce" will be sufficient to inspire our married readers with a wholesome dread of the Damocletian sword which will be constantly suspended over them. May it never descend!

Want of space prevents us from noticing the subject of "War and Rebellion," "Violation of Treaties," "Offences against Religion" and other subjects of general importance contained in the Order in Council. We have endeavoured to review very cursorily the various enactments which concern more immediately our every day life, and we shall look forward with much interest to the day which inaugurates the Supreme Court of China and Japan.

VOLUNTEER MEETING.

A large muster of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps assembled at the public Meeting held on Tuesday afternoon at the Main Guard, for the purpose of discussing various important points affecting the interests of the Volunteers. Captain Markham having been called to the chair, the circular summoning the meeting was read.

The Chairman said that as the consideration of the accounts appeared to be of paramount importance that subject would be brought first before them. He held in his hand a letter from Messrs. Dent & Co. the agents and attorneys for Mr. Webb, the first commandant, by which it appeared that a sum of Tls. 11,883.34 standing in their books against the Corps had been passed to Mr. Webb's debit. He (the Chairman) believed that there was still a balance to be recovered from the Chinese government on account of guns and rifles sold to the Taotai, but Mr. Groom had kindly gone over the accounts, and would inform the Corps minutely how their pecuniary matters stood.

Mr. Groom stated that the papers which had been submitted to him were so complicated and voluminous that he was unable to do more than present an abstract of the accounts for the last four years, as follows:—

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps *in account with* E. Webb Esq.

Abstract.

Dr.

	Tls.	cts.
Uniform and Accoutrements,..........	7,565	96
Rifles, ...	6,426	79
Guns and Ammunition, ...	4,213	18
Rifle Butts...	4,125	29
Main Guard, ...	3,464	82
Interest a/c..	2,150	98
Artillery Ponies,.................................	1,118	80
Drill Sergeants, ...	875	39
Sundry a/cs. (Storekeepers, &c)........	737	73
Current Expenses (to Treasurer) ...	711	00
Refreshment (whilst on guard).......	556	78
Powder Hulk,......................................	794	19
Ammunition, ...	219	00
	Tls. 32,959	91

Cr.

	Tls.	cts.
Subscriptions,..........	14,300	00
Defence Committee,..	231	98
Sale of Rifles,..........	4,860	00
Do. Guns,..........	1,347	50
Do. Ponies,........	327	70
Balance	11,892	73
	Tls. 32,959	91

This abstract was drawn up from Messrs Dent & Co.'s books, and it would be for the Corps to decide whether those accounts should be accepted or not.

The Chairman thought that so important a question should be freely discussed. It seemed most unfair that the new members should be saddled with a debt in the contraction of which they had had no voice. For instance the artillery company had comprised very few members, and of those probably not one is at present connected with the Corps. Then the refreshments, although very necessary during the cold nights at the guard-house, could hardly in fairness be charged to the men who have joined since the restoration of tranquility. The arms and accoutrements, rifles, rifle-butts and Main Guard are the only things from which the Corps now derives any benefit. Then as to the claim for interest, he thought that should be struck out altogether as the claim might certainly have been presented at an earlier period. (hear.)

Mr. Groom said he had not been in Shanghai when the artillery company was started, but he had heard from many members of the Corps that several candidates were rejected, and it thus appeared doubly unjust to endeavor to make these rejected men pay for the advantages which had been positively denied to them. As to the powder-hulk, which is said to be capable of containing Taels 219 worth of powder, nobody knows where it is. The only traces of it are a monthly charge in the accounts of Tls. 20 on its account, and an item early in 1861 of Tls. 231 for repairs. If the several sums alluded to were struck out there would remain a balance in Mr. Webb's favor of Tls. 5,191 against which should be placed Tls. 892 over remitted on account of accoutrements, and Tls. 1,300 received from the Taotai for Rifles, &c. A balance of about Tls. 3,000 would thus remain in Mr. Webb's favor, but against whom he could not say.

Mr. Lawrance produced the draft minutes of a meeting held on January 4th. 1864, Commandant Antrobus in the chair, whereat it was stated that the books of the Corps shewed a credit balance of Tls. 937.37. The accounts were passed, the Treasurer was thanked in the usual way, and the local journals congratulated the Volunteers, and commented in the most eulogistic terms on their financial arrangements. The present meeting was the first public occasion on which the existence of such a balance against the Corps had been even hinted, and it was therefore of much importance to know what the meeting wished to do. For his own part, he thought it a most extraordinary thing that at the meeting to which he had alluded the balance was passed, and no steps taken by Messrs. Dent & Co. to enforce Mr. Webb's claim.

Mr. Groom said he was acting under difficulties, as the Treasurer was absent at Hankow and the papers relative to the accounts has been sent to him (Mr Groom) by the Honorary Secretary. Amongst these papers he had found Messrs. Dent & Co.'s letter, but he was not in a position to say whether this was the first occasion of Messrs. Dent & Co. putting in their claim. The Treasurer's account is now made up to date, and shews a debit of about Tls. 600.

The Chairman suggested that the sense of the meeting should be ascertained as to the question of the Corps' responsibility for the debt.

Captain Maclean thought that the statement made by Commandant Antrobus at the meeting mentioned by Mr. Lawrance was quite conclusive. Each man who joined the Corps after that date thought himself perfectly free, and little dreamed of this weight which was about to be hung around his neck.

Mr. St. Croix thought the Corps was responsible for the debt which had been contracted in its name by its Commandant. If such a principle as repudiation were acknowledged, the Volunteers of six months hence would probably decline to be bound by engagements entered into on behalf of the Corps as it stands at present. At the same time while he considered the Corps responsible he could not imagine that individually the members were in any way liable.

Captain Maclean wished to correct an error into which the last speaker appeared to have fallen. Mr. Webb had not been elected by the Volunteers. He had been nominated by the Community at the first public meeting held for Volunteer purposes at the English Consulate, as the Commanding officer of a force which at that time was only projected.

Mr. Groom was quite sure that at the time when the Corps was started if Mr. Webb had asked the Community for Tls. 10,000 more he would have got it easily, and therefore not only was this debt incurred on behalf of the Community, and not on behalf of the Volunteers, but it need never have been incurred at all.

Mr. Lawrance was sorry to see that what he had said had brought on a discussion as to the possibility of repudiating the debt. He was himself one of the oldest Volunteers in the force, and from the very commencement he had witnessed Mr Webb's untiring energy in carrying out the wishes and securing the interests of the Community. He (the speaker) was quite sure that every cent of the money had been faithfully and properly expended (hear) But as in Mr. Antrobus' time a statement had been made representing the funds of the Corps as being in the most flourishing condition, it seemed evident that no member could now be personally responsible. The Corps and not its individual elements was answerable, and he was quite sure that no one present would wish any other finale to the day's proceeding than the repayment to Mr. Webb not only of the sums he expended but of the interest upon them. (hear, hear)

Mr. St. Croix wished to explain that at a meeting of the Corps held the other day it was decided that the community ought to be made responsible.

The Chairman said there was no doubt that Mr. Webb ought not to be a loser. He had for many months devoted himself to the organisation of the Volunteers, and had spared no trouble to render them effective. But inasmuch as the Meeting had been called together as a body for the purpose of deciding on the best way of securing the payment of this money, the only thing to be done was to get it out of the community, for whose protection the Volunteer force was established and is now kept up.

Mr. Alabaster was decidedly of opinion that the community ought to pay, but the Corps should first acknowledges the debt and try to get it from the community afterwards. By repudiation the Corps would certainly get out of debt, but it would never have the chance of contracting another, for no one would trust it.

Captain Maclean could not see that the credit of the Corps was at all at stake. The statement of liabilities had never been made until some years after Mr. Webb's departure.

Mr. Alabaster wished to know whether the idea was that in consequence of Mr. Webb's carelessness, not only was the Volunteer corps absolved from the interest claimed, but also from the debt itself.

Captain Maclean said that such was certainly the case so far as the Volunteer Corps was concerned, but not so, as regarded the general community.

Mr. Lawrance proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Alabaster:—

Resolution.

That this meeting acknowledges the correctness of the accounts presented by Messrs. Dent & Co., and as the debit shewn therein has been incurred by the Volunteers for the benefit of the community in general in a time of urgent necessity, that an immediate appeal be made to the community for a settlement of the debt incurred on their behalf.

In putting this resolution before the meeting he would remark that he had been informed by Captain Groom that the public has already subscribed Tls. 14,000, and the Volunteers themselves Tls. 16,000. Now there are at present many new firms who are dependent for protection on the Volunteers, and in fact in case of danger could look for aid to the Volunteers only. He therefore thought that those gentlemen who had recently arrived and who had done nothing as yet to support an institution of so much importance to their interests should now be called on to subscribe liberally. He would indeed be sorry to hear any project of repudiation seriously discussed, as he was convinced that it would be scouted by the whole community.

Mr. St. Croix would willingly have seconded the Resolution had it been provided that the arms and other property of the Corps should be sold to pay the debt.

The Chairman had no doubt that an appeal to the public would prove successful, and he would therefore the more readily put the resolution to the meeting.

Mr. Breuell wished to propose the following amendment:—

Amendment.

That should the community not respond to the appeal made to them, the poperty of the Corps be realised and the account closed, and if the community do not choose to have Volunteers let them say so.

After some discussion, Captain Maclean proposed the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. T. T. Cooper:—

Amendment.

That this meeting acknowledges the correctness of the accounts presented by Messrs. Dent & Co. But it is agreed that the Volunteer Corps are not collectively or personally liable. This debt was not incurred by the Volunteers, but by Mr. Webb, the Commandant appointed by the community and the Defence Committee, and to the public alone must he look for payment of the debt.

He wished to impress on the meeting that an earnest appeal should be made to the community in order to secure Mr. Webb against loss. All that he had done had been done in good faith, and with a keen regard to the well-being of the public.

Mr. Groom suggested that, as by the new standing orders, one of their first duties was to elect a finance committee, that committee when elected should be requested to take immediate steps for the recovery of the money due to Mr. Webb.

Captain Maclean's amendment was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. The original motion was therefore lost.

The Chairman said that the next duty was to elect a Commandant.

Mr. Groom proposed Sir Edmund Hornby, who, he understood, was an old Volunteer, in fact one of the far-famed *Devil's Own.*

The Chairman seconded the nomination, and would add to what had fallen from the last speaker, that although Sir Edmund Hornby had been for a long time in Turkey he had not forgotten all about volunteering. He had moreover the pleasure of informing the meeting that Sir Edmund Hornby had signified that if elected he would serve He (the Chairman) therefore thought that Sir Edmund Hornby was just the man they wanted as a Commandant.

Mr. Lawrance feared that hitherto the Volunteers had laid themselves open to the charge of toadyism by the selections they had made of Commandants. He, as a member of the legal profession, should be the last to oppose the election of so eminent a lawyer and one in so high and important a position as Sir Edmund Hornby, but he thought that the Corps had amongst its own members a gentleman possessed of all the necessary energy, a gentleman of wide popularity, and moreover one who is not likely to leave Shanghai. He (the speaker) need hardly say that he alluded to Captain Markham, *and he thought that in justice to the Corps,* Captain Markham if elected ought to serve. Nor ought he (Captain Markham) to think himself brought into opposition to Sir Edmund Hornby. He has been very long connected with the Shanghai Volunteers, for years he has been the right hand man of the Corps, and for years to come he might be expected to watch over its interests. He enjoyed good health, and climate seemed to have no effect on him. He (the speaker) was sure that no election would be more popular than that of Captain Markham to the Commandantship.

Captain Markham begged Mr. Lawrance to withdraw his nomination, as although he wished to stay in Shanghai—a place where he had always been very happy—he did not know how soon Her Majesty's Government might require his services elsewhere. Under any circumstances he should much prefer retaining his post as Captain of the Rangers to assuming the difficult and important charge of the entire Volunteer body.

Mr. Lawrance then withdrew Captain Markham's name, and Sir Edmund Hornby was elected unanimously.

The Chairman said that their next duty was to appoint a Treasurer. Mr. Todd, the late Treasurer, would be back shortly, when the old accounts could be wound up.

Mr. Merry proposed Mr Kidner, who was seconded by Captain Maclean and unanimously elected.

The Chairman would next call on the meeting to elect the Rev. C. H. Butcher to the post of Honorary Chaplain. (Mr Butcher was accordingly elected by acclamation.) The next appointment to be filled was that of Honorary Surgeon.

Mr Merry proposed Doctor Robson.

Mr Gwyn proposed Doctor Coghill.

Mr Lawrance proposed Doctor Johnston.

Mr Kidner proposed Doctor Thin.

Doctors Johnston and Thin not being honorary members of the force were declared ineligible. A shew of hands was then called for, and Dr Coghill obtained 19, Doctor Robson 17.

The Chairman declared Dr Coghill elected, when

Captain Maclean pointed out that several of the members who had voted for Doctor Robson had not been counted. A division was therefore called, when Doctor Robson was elected by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Gwyn objected that Doctor Coghill had been regularly proposed and seconded, and a shew of hands taken, which had proved in his favor. He considered, therefore, that the Chairman had been out of order in calling for a division.

The Chairman over-ruled Mr Gwyn's objection on the ground that he should have brought it forward before the division took place.

Dr Robson was accordingly declared duly elected to the post of Honorary Surgeon.

The Chairman then brought forward the next business on the notice—to pass the new standing orders for the Corps.

After a short discussion as to the advisability of taking the orders as read, Mr Merry proceeded to read a revision of the pamphlet which had a few days previously been circulated amongst the members of the Corps.

With regard to Order I, it was remarked by the Chairman that the motto "Defence not Defiance" was a general Motto for the entire Corps but that the different branches were at liberty to assume distinctive Mottoes of their own.

Order II was passed.

With regard to Order III it was proposed by Mr. Gwyn, seconded by Mr. Jordan, and carried unanimously, that the words "the club" be struck out.

Orders IV to XV were passed.

It was proposed by Mr. Lawrance, seconded by Mr Kidner and carried, that Order XVI be struck out.

Orders XVII to XIX were passed.

After a protracted discussion on Order XX, it was decided that the meeting should adjourn until the following day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m., when the consideration of the orders should recommence at No. 20.

On Wednesday afternoon there was a full attendance at the adjourned meeting, when the business on the circular was resumed.

The Chairman read a letter received that morning from Sir Edmund Hornby accepting the post of Commandant, and thanking the Volunteers for the honor they had done him. The consideration of the Standing Orders was then proceeded with, commencing at Order xx.

Mr. Alabaster proposed that the second clause of Order xx should read, "The Court shall consist of enrolled members, three at least to be officers." The reason which prompted him to suggest this change was that Volunteers, whether privates or officers, are really equal. Objections had been made to the proposition, but those objections were he believed, groundless To say that it was unprecedented for a private to take part in the trial of an officer was simply an objection which might be brought against every new measure. Again it might be said that the rules of the English Army excluded such a possibility. But he contended that the rules of the English Army do not apply to the Shanghai Volunteers inasmuch as the regular army is composed of men who for a certain pecuniary consideration devote themselves to the task of sustaining the honor of their country. Nor is the local corps on the same footing as are the Volunteer regiments in England. In England, the officers are appointed by Government and the men are certain loyal subjects of the Queen who are ready to defend their country against invaders. But the Shanghai Volunteers defend no one but themselves, their officers are appointed by no superior power, they are elected by the members for some superiority which entitles them to bear rule, but are responsible to the corps. If it were said that the Order as proposed would prove subversive of discipline, he had only to answer that this was merely a phrase, and it remained to be proved how the power of the privates to criticise the conduct of the officers could render the force less efficient. So long as the corps is in the field officers are of course *necessary, and there should be no discussion* as to the correctness or incorrectness of these orders, but off duty the private and his officer met on terms of perfect equality.

Mr. Gwyn seconded Mr. Alabaster's amendment.

Mr. Merry reminded the meeting that some time since it was thought advisable to obtain the services of an Adjutant, and accordingly Mr. Gould, a gentleman of considerable military experience, had been unanimously elected to fill that post. He had been requested to draw up these Standing Orders, as it was thought probable that he was the best fitted to mould such orders on existing military rules which have ever been the models of Volunteer regulations. He would further remark that had Mr. Gould remained in Shanghai he would in all probability have been elected Commandant, as he had certainly the highest claim on the gratitude of the corps. If, therefore, this Order were subjected to so radical an alteration the Volunteer body would be in the position of having opposed its judgment to the experience of Mr. Gould, and it would moreover stultify that act of its own by which Mr. Gould's services were declared indispensible.

Captain Groom said that order xx in its present form had been inserted specially at Mr. Gould's suggestion.

Mr. Dent said he had no objection to make to Mr. Alabaster's assertion that all members of the Volunteer Corps when off duty are equal. But he could not agree with the principle that in a body of men whence certain individuals have been selected on account of certain qualities wherein they are superior to their fellows, those thus selected can in their relations to that body be considered on an equality with the men from amongst whom they have been chosen. The officers of the Volunteers have been elected to their present positions on account of their superiority in drill, their regular attendance at parade, or their general fitness for the posts they occupy. If amongst the privates there are men superior to the officers, whose fault is that? The fault of the Corps, of course, which should have picked out its best men. But if the members have by their own voice declared the present officers to be the best men amongst them and have in consequence delegated certain powers and entrusted certain responsibilities to them, then the privileges which under analogous circumstances attend such powers and responsibilities, should not be denied. It was very easy for a private to criticise an officer while on parade, and say that such or such an order was incorrect, but take that man out of the ranks and put him in the position of his officer, and see if he won't be nervous. He (the speaker) at least had never met a man who, under such circumstances, would not be nervous. For this reason it is obviously unfair to allow men who as a rule are ignorant of the duties of an officer, to sit in judgment upon him.

Mr. St. Croix thought Mr. Alabaster had forgotten that practically the Corps was in the field whenever a Court of enquiry was being held, as unless the Corps were supposed to be under military law such a Court was an absurdity.

Mr. Lawrance thought that both sides were partially in the right. In a place like Shanghai where the sense of equality gives each man a confidence in his fellows, home rules can, it is true, hardly apply. But as the officers of the corps hold their commissions, if the expression were allowable, solely by virtue of the confidence reposed in them, the Corps should give them all the advantages of that trust. It would be a very poor compliment to men selected as the Volunteer officers are, to say that the privates of the corps have not sufficient confidence in their good faith to entrust them with the trial of one of their own brother officers. It was besides to be taken into consideration that the amendment if carried would throw serious difficulties in the way of obtaining officers.

The amendment was then put, and lost by a large majority.

Orders xxi. and xxii were passed.

Captain Groom proposed as an addition to Order xxiii. that the Honorary Treasurer should be an *ex officio* member of the Finance Committee. This was seconded by Mr. Thorne and carried unanimously.

Orders xxiv. to xxxi. were passed.

Mr. Kidner proposed as an amendment to Order xxxii., that no members be allowed to compete for prizes at Rifle meetings but those who have passed through a course of musketry instruction, and have classed.

After some discussion,

Captain Groom suggested that a committee be appointed at once to regulate all necessary details.

Captain Maclean thought the word "authorised" covered the whole question at issue.

Mr. Dent suggested that "according to their class qualifications" be inserted after the word "Members." It was finally agreed that in addition to these words the following should also be added, "and that musketry instruction and class firing be conducted according to the latest Hythe regulations."

Mr. Murray stated that the word "Prizes" in order xxxii was a misprint for "Badges." Alteration passed Order xxxiv was passed. With regard to order xxxv it was suggested and carried that the January meeting be considered the annual general meeting.

Order xxxvi was passed.

Mr Alabaster thought that voting by proxy, provided for in Order xxxvii, should be allowed only at the election of officers He knew by experience the effect of discussion upon opinion, and he thought that the election of officers was the only subject whereon a voter's opinion was not liable to be changed by argument.

Mr Dent seconded this amendment, which was carried unanimously. Orders xxxviii and xxxix (see below) were passed, after a discussion as to the number of votes necessary to constitute a quorum at a meeting called for the purpose of revising the Standing Orders.

Mr Alabaster suggested that the composition of the force should be indicated in the Orders, and proposed that the corps be divided into three branches, Cavalry (50). Artillery (50), and Infantry (unlimited) After a warm discussion as to the advisability of entertaining the projects of founding an artillery branch, and of fixing the strength of the various branches, Mr. Alabaster proposed, seconded by Mr Monck.

Resolution.

That the Corps be composed of enrolled members divided into three branches, viz., Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, bearing a definite proportion to one another as regards strength.

It was proposed by Mr. Kidner, seconded and carried:—

Amendment.

That the word "Artillery" be left out.

The original motion, subject to this amendment, was then put, and carried unanimously.

The meeting was then adjourned until the following evening (Thursday) at 5 o'clock.

The adjourned meeting was but thinly attended on Thursday afternoon. A sufficient time having elapsed to allow the members to muster, the business of the evening was proceeded with.

The Chairman read the first section of the Appendix to the Standing Orders, specifying the duties of the Commandant.

Mr. Alabaster said that with regard to the last paragraph, it was necessary to specify what the term "Consular authorities" meant. Did it mean the English Consul, the American Consul or all thirteen Consuls? It should be remembered that in case of a disturbance the authority of the Consuls ceased, and the protection of the settlement was then handed over to the Naval and Military authorities. He would therefore propose that the last paragraph read thus:—

Amendment.

In the event of a disturbance he will place the services of the corps at the disposal of the Senior Military or Naval officer who shall at the time be responsible for the protection of the settlement.

This was seconded by Mr. Lawrance, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman having read the section relating to the duties of Captains,

Mr. Alabaster suggested that a provision should be made for the settlement of disputes between officers and privates on parade. Such a difficulty had never yet occurred, but that was no reason why it might not arise at some future period. It was vaguely said that any one guilty of insubordination should be put under arrest, but practically this was impossible, as no arrest could be made without such violence as would render the officer so arresting liable to a civil action for assault. He (the speaker) would therefore propose the following addition:—

It shall be their duty to suspend any member of the corps guilty of insubordination, pending reference to the commanding officer, such suspension to be invariably followed by a Court of Enquiry

This was seconded by Mr. Cooper and carried unanimously.

The section relating to Subalterns was passed.

Mr. Kidner asked what "the authorised number of drills," referred to in ¶ 4 under the head of "Adjutant's duties," meant.

Mr. Alabaster thought that one officer could not act as Adjutant of the Cavalry and Infantry, and proposed that ¶ 4 read as follows:—

The Adjutant will issue all instructions for Infantry drill, and will see that they are properly carried out,

and that the word "Infantry" take the place of the word "Corps" throughout the entire Section.

This was seconded by Mr. Cooper, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Kidner proposed as an amendment to ¶ 4:—

Amendment.

He will issue to the enrolled members of the Infantry, certificates of efficiency when he is satisfied that the member to whom such certificate is issued is properly qualified.

This was seconded by Mr. Merry, and carried.

The sections relating to the Instructor of Musketry and Sergeant-Major were passed.

(See Supplement.)

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tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," JULY 29, 1865.

Mr. Cooper proposed that in the section laying down the duties of the Sergeants and Non-commissioned officers, the word "shall" be inserted instead of "should."

The Chairman said the alteration seemed utterly unimportant, but he would put it to the meeting.

The amendment having been seconded by Mr. Alabaster, was passed.

Mr. Alabaster said that very full and minute information had been given with regard to the duties of all the members of the corps except the large majority. Nothing had been said as to what is expected from privates and troopers. A distinguished officer now no longer attached to the Volunteers, who had been highly respected, more or less, by all who knew him, had once given his opinion that the troopers should, if ordered to do so, clean his horse, and he was in the habit of wondering how they would like to have to pitch officers' tents in the field. Again, it had been complained that members of the corps had been ordered to act as ticket-takers and door-keepers at theatrical performances, and it therefore seemed to him necessary that some regulation like the following should be inserted:—

Duties of Privates and Troopers.

They shall promptly and cheerfully obey all orders and directions given by their officers while on parade, and shall not be permitted to criticise or discuss such directions during the continuance of the drill or duty in hand, but they shall be perfectly at liberty to criticise such orders so soon as they are broken off. They shall not be required to salute their officers although in uniform, should they meet them in any public place, such not being a parade of the Corps, nor shall they be required to act as door-keepers or ticket-takers or to perform duties such as pitching their officers' tents, grooming their horses or performing other duties derogatory to their position as gentlemen and Volunteers.

Mr. St. Croix wished to know whether any instance could be brought forward of a private having been ordered to take tickets at the door of a theatre.

Mr. Alabaster said that he had never been either asked or ordered to do so, but on a previous day an allusion to such an occurrence had been made, and had passed unchallenged.

Mr. Lawrance though the new rule quite unnecessary. The duties of privates and troopers were tacitly understood. If a private were ordered to black an officer's boots, he should do so (under protest) but there was little chance of such a difficulty arising.

Mr. St. Croix pointed out that Mr. Alabaster's rule laid down what privates ought not to do, not what they ought to do

Captain Groom proposed the following Amendment:—

Amendment.

Privates and troopers are expected to render strict and cheerful obedience to their officers and to keep silence in the ranks.

Mr. Merry seconded the Amendment, but thought that it was provided for by Standing Order vi., which requires all new members of the corps to pledge themselves "to render strict obedience when on duty to the officers of the corps, to the Standing Orders of the corps, and to all orders touching the discipline of the corps which may from time to time be issued by the officer in command."

The Amendment was then put, and carried by 14 to 5. The original motion was therefore lost.

Mr. Davies asked whether a private when off duty was bound to salute his officer, both being in uniform at the time.

Captain Groom replied that there was nothing in the Standing Orders to enforce mere acts of courtesy.

With regard to the duties of the Honorary Secretary,

Mr. Cooper asked whether the Honorary Secretary would issue orders for the cavalry.

The Chairman said that all parade orders would be issued by the Commandant through the Honorary Secretary, but troop orders would be issued as heretofore by the Captains of the respective companies.

The section was then passed.

Mr. Kidner proposed that the first clause of ¶ 1 of the Honorary Treasurer's duties stand thus:—

The Treasurer will collect subscriptions and receive all fines.

This amendment should be adopted in order to make the section under consideration consonant with Order xxii, which provides that fines shall be collected by the Sergeant of the Section to which the member fined belongs.

This was seconded by Mr. Merry, and carried unanimously, and the section with this amendment was passed.

As to the duties of Quarter Master Sergeant,

Mr. Merry proposed, seconded by Mr. Cann, that in ¶ 1, after the words "Honorary Secretary," be inserted,

—and will take care that each member gives a receipt for his rifle and accoutrements.

Carried.

Mr. Gwyn suggested that the word "Sergeant" be omitted. The Quarter Master should be a Quarter Master and not a Sergeant. It was of great importance that the number of officers should be increased, in order to provide sufficient to select from in case of a Court of Enquiry on an officer.

Captain Groom pointed out that the expression Quarter Master Sergeant had already been passed in the Standing Orders, and the corps must therefore abide by it.

The section was then passed.

Mr. Kidner proposed, seconded by Mr. Alabaster, and passed with only one dissentient voice:—

Resolution.

That the Honorary Surgeon be expected to attend whenever the corps is practising with ball or blank ammunition.

Mr. Alabaster proposed that the following be inserted at the end of the Standing Orders:—

Each branch of the corps shall be at liberty to draw up Bye-laws for its own better regulation, provided always such Bye-laws are in strict accordance with the Standing Orders of the corps.

This was seconded by Mr. Lloyd, and carried unanimously.

Mr. St. Croix wished to say a few words in explanation of a statement which he had made on Tuesday evening with reference to the command of the Volunteer Corps during 1861 and 1862. He regretted that Captain Maclean, whose opinions as expressed on that occasion were opposed to what he (the speaker) asserted, was not present, as he now held in his hand satisfactory proof of the correctness of what he had stated on the previous evening. He had said that Mr. Webb was elected Commandant in the first instance by the Volunteers alone. That statement had been contradicted by Captain Maclean and one or two other gentlemen, who contended that Mr. Webb was appointed to the command of the corps by the Defence Committee on behalf of the community. He (the speaker) was not then in a position to give the dates of the different meetings convened for the purpose of arranging the reorganisation of the Volunteer corps. He had, however, since referred to the files of the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* for 1861 and 1862, and from them he had learned that at a general meeting of the community held at H. B. M. Consulate on Oct 22th, 1861, the re-formation of the Volunteer Corps was decided upon and Messrs. Webb, Whittall, Tate, Cunningham and Probst appointed as a committee to arrange the details of the corps. At that meeting thirty-five of those present signed a muster-roll with the following heading:—

We the undersigned agree to become members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, leaving to the committee appointed by this meeting the arrangement of all the details relating to the management of the corps, *the appointment of officers not to be included in the details alluded to.*

On the following day a meeting of the Committee was held, when various regulations were agreed upon, and amongst others the following:—

Expenditure.—The whole expences of the Corps to be borne by the General Fund.

Subsequently on December 26th at a large meeting of the Volunteers held at H. B. M. Consulate, Mr. Webb was unanimously elected Commandant of the corps, while the Defence Committee above alluded to, did not come into existence until January 3rd, 1862, when it was formed at the suggestion of Mr. Webb at a public meeting held at the English Consulate on that day.

Captain Groom remarked that in Messrs. Dent & Co.'s accounts there were various items of expenditure dated previous to the formation of the corps. Unless Mr. Webb had been elected to the command before the actual formation of the corps the existence of such items could hardly be accounted for.

Mr. St. Croix said that as at the time there was neither Treasurer nor money, Mr. Webb had kindly advanced the necessary funds.

Mr. Merry suggested the appointment of a Musketry Instructor

Mr. Lawrance asked whether Mr. Stout had not been appointed.

Mr. Stout said that he had been appointed Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, not Instructor of Musketry.

It was finally decided that the question should for the present be left in abeyance.

Mr. Merry then proposed the following gentlemen as a Finance Committee:—

Sir Edmund Hornby, *Commandant.*

Captain Markham, Sergeant Cope, Private Lucas,	S. M. R.
Captain Groom, Serjeant Fellowes, Private Joseph Thorne, Private Meintz,	S. V. C.

Seconded by Mr. St Croix, and carried unanimously.

Mr. St. Croix proposed, and Mr. Stout seconded the following gentlemen as Auditors:—

Sergeant Sutherland.
Private Somerville.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. St. Croix proposed, seconded by Mr. Cooper, and carried:—

Resolution.

That each branch of the corps appoint a Recruiting Committee, when the Bye-laws are drawn up.

The Chairman said that as the Treasurer was unfortunately absent at Hankow, the accounts could not be gone into.

Mr. Kidner asked whether the Instructor of Musketry is or is not an officer.

Captain Groom said that if he were an officer, the expression "Officer Instructor of Musketry," would have been used.

The Chairman said he would take the sense of the meeting on the question whether or not the Instructor of Musketry is an officer.

A show of hands was accordingly called for, and it was decided that he is not.

Captain Groom begged to propose the following resolution:—

Resolution.

That a vote of thanks be presented to Mr. Gould, late Lieutenant and Adjutant, for the assistance he had rendered to the corps, and that a committee be formed to draw up an address to him.

Many of those present at the meeting had little opportunity of knowing what Mr. Gould had done for the Volunteers, but he (the speaker) had been constantly mixed up with him, and had seen how in spite of his many public avocations he had devoted himself to the well-being of the corps.

This was seconded by Mr. Lawrance, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed, seconded by Mr. St. Croix, and carried unanimously, that the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee for the purpose above specified.

Joseph Thorne, Esq.
Edwd. Lawrance, Esq.
C. Alabaster, Esq.
F. A. Groom, Esq.

There being no further business before the meeting,

Mr. Lawrance said he rose to propose a resolution, and if it was not likely to meet the approval of the meeting, he had no doubt Mr. Alabaster would move an Amendment. He would propose a vote of thanks to their worthy and indefatigable Chairman who through three wearisome days had permitted such a tax upon his time, and had thus shewn himself still possessed of that energy and good nature which so many years ago won for him the love of all classes at Shanghai.

This was seconded by Mr. Alabaster (and a number of other gentlemen) and carried with acclamation.

The following are the additions and alterations made in the Standing Orders as at present published:—

III.—After the word "advance" the following is inserted,

—and a list of all members and honorary members whose subscriptions remain unpaid on the 15th of January and the 15th of June respectively, shall be posted in the Main Guard until such time as the payments have been completed.

XVI.—Omitted.

XVIII.—In the second paragraph, after the word "Act," the following is inserted, "while in uniform," and after the words "such decision to be final," there is inserted,

A member against whom any charge is brought shall be allowed to challenge any members of the Court, so long as he does not challenge more than one quarter of the entire number of enrolled members."

XXIII.—In the first paragraph the word "legally" is omitted, and, after the word "officer," the words "as trustee" are inserted. The second paragraph reads thus:—

This committee shall consist of two officers, two non-commissioned officers, and three privates of the corps, and shall be convened twice a year, and at such other times as may appear to them necessary, three members of the committee, one of whom must of necessity be an officer, to form a quorum. The senior officer present to be chairman, and in case of a division to have a casting vote. The honorary treasurer to be a member ex officio.

In the third paragraph, the clause after the word "committee," is omitted.

XXIV.—Reads thus:—

An honorary treasurer shall be appointed annually, whose duty it shall be to collect all subscriptions and fines, and who shall be responsible for the proper keeping, &c. (as printed).

XXV.—The following paragraph is added:—

In the event of the death or retirement of one of the auditors so appointed, the vacancy shall be filled up by the finance committee.

XXVI.—The words "or one of the Finance Committee," are omitted.

XXXII.—paragraph 3rd:—After the word "prizes" the following words are inserted:—

—according to their class qualifications, and that musketry instruction and classifying be conducted according to the latest Hythe regulations.

XXXIII.—Instead of the word "prizes" read "badges."

XXXV.—After the word "July," the following words are inserted,

—the meeting to be held in January to be considered the annual general meeting.

Orders 37 to 39 read as follows:—

XXXVII.—Members of the Corps shall be allowed to vote for the election of officers only, by proxy given in writing at general meetings.

XXXVIII.—Each member, previous to voting, shall enter his name in a book provided for the purpose, together with the name of any member for whom he may hold written authority to vote. No vote shall be valid unless so registered.

XXXIX.—That the above Standing Orders shall be liable to be revised at any time by an extraordinary general meeting called for that purpose, provided always that the votes of at least one-fourth of the enrolled members of the Corps be represented, and that three months notice be given of any proposed alteration.

The following orders are also added:—

The Corps shall be composed of enrolled members divided into two branches, viz. Cavalry and Infantry, bearing a definite proportion to one another as regards strength.

Each branch of the corps shall be at liberty to draw up Byelaws for its own better regulation, provided always such Byelaws are in strict accordance with the standing orders of the Corps.

Investigation *into the loss of the British steamers FOHKIEN and LALLA ROOKH, held at Shanghai on Tuesday July 25th, 1865.*

Before—

Lieut. C. A. Watts, H.M.S. *Argus*, President.
C. T. Jones, Esq., H.M. *Senior Assistant.*
F. Piper, Esq., H.M.S. *Argus.*
Captain Edmund, P. & O. S. *Pekin.*
Captain Lewes, Br. bq. *Waterwitch.*

The case of the *Fohkien* came first under consideration.

W. O Johnson, late Captain of the *Fohkien*, said:—I hold an American certificate of competency. My log was lost with the wreck. My port of departure was Shanghai, and I was bound to Hongkong. I have my protest here. (Protest read.)

Protest.

July 17th, Thursday, at 2.45, left the Hongque Wharf, for Hongkong, the weather at the time being hazy, and the wind strong from the South East. 4.50, passed Wusung. 6.23, passed Light-ship, wind moderating and weather fine. At 7.45 Gutzlaff bore West about two miles. At 9 passed Davies' Island, the island of Kin-san in sight. At 10 P.M. the Easternmost Island of Kin-san bore West about two miles. Had experienced a very strong Easterly current since leaving Gutzlaff. The weather fine, moonlight, and stars out. Steered S. by E. ½ E. and S. S. E., to pass between Video and Fisherman's Group. Soon after saw Video on our port bow and also the Fisherman's Group on the starboard bow. The fog now set in (11 P.M.) quite thick, showing nothing but the top of Video ahead. Steered so as to pass it on the port beam. At 11.27 it bore East. Set the log and took the revolutions. At 11.30 P.M. the fog lifted, showing a small island ahead, close on board. Stopped the engines at once, and no sooner had we unhooked them the ship struck the rock with tremendous force, and immediately commenced to sink. Let the anchors go as soon as possible, to prevent the vessel from sliding off into deep water. Lowered the boats and commenced landing passengers on the rock. At 12 midnight landed the last boat-load of passengers just as the upper deck disappeared below the surface, no one having a chance to save anything but what they stood in. Stayed by the wreck until morning when everything was under water, except the masts and tops of the stacks. Pulled towards Kin-san and fell in with fishing-boats, three of which we chartered to convey the passengers and crew to Ningpo.

When day broke and we were able to see our position we found that instead of the island being Video, the land that we saw last night was the westernmost island of Fisherman's Group. Owing to the peculiar state of the atmosphere this land appeared to be the same height as the Island of Video, which accounts for the mistake that was made, and also, instead of having an easterly current as was supposed, the ship must have run out of that into a current setting towards the North-west.

We found that instead of being in the vicinity of Video we were off the most western island of the Fisherman's group. The lead was not going when we struck. We had twenty or thirty fathoms of water, and saw the land all the time. I myself was in charge of the vessel when she struck. I had one man on watch on each side of the bow, three persons on the upper deck besides myself, and a quartermaster at the wheel. Just before striking we were going at full speed. We could not have been going much more than twelve knots. We were steering S. by W. when we struck.

A. H. Morse, chief officer of the *Fohkien*, said:—I know this protest (that of Captain Johnson) and have signed it. I have not got any certificates of competency. I have no American certificates; none were required when I left the United States. I was on deck when the *Fohkien* struck. The weather was very foggy. She was going at the rate of about thirteen knots. We did not keep the lead going.

E. W. Ellis, third officer of the *Fohkien*, said:—I was on deck when the *Fohkien* struck. She was going at the rate of about thirteen knots. I have not got any certificate, either American or English. I had a certificate of character, capability, &c., but I lost it when the steamer was wrecked. Mr. Cates was our pilot. The weather was thick and hazy when we struck. I think we could have seen to a distance of twenty feet. I had no idea that we were running on these islands. We passed an island which I thought was Video and which greatly resembled it, but I found afterwards that we were further east. The weather began to get hazy at about 11 o'clock. We struck at about 11¼ o'clock.

Captain Johnson, recalled, said:—We had a pilot on board when we struck. The pilot was not supposed to be in charge of the vessel at the time. I myself was in charge. Mr Fisher of Hongkong is the registered owner of the *Fohkien*. She is insured, but where I do not know.

Mr. Tyson said that the *Fohkien* was only partly insured.

The Court was then cleared.

After a brief interval the Court was re-opened, and

Captain Johnson, again recalled, said:—My compass was correct. It has no deviation.

The finding of the Court was as follows:—

Finding.

We are of opinion that the *Fohkien* was lost through the master and mate mistaking the westernmost island of Fisherman's group for Video, a mistake which we consider ought not to have occurred had the course and distance been attended to,—the westernmost island of Fisherman's group being only twelve, and Video eighteen miles from the position of the ship when the last sight of Kin-san was obtained. At the same time we feel bound to add that we consider Captain Johnson deserving of censure for not slacking his speed when the fog set in, as in such a neighborhood it could not be safe under any circumstances, to steam thirteen knots in such weather.

The case of the *Lalla Rookh* was next proceeded with.

Paul Frederick Bird said:—I was Captain of the *Lalla Rookh*, when she was wrecked on her passage from Shanghai to Ningpo. We left Shanghai on July 18th, at 5 P.M. The log-book was lost. (Certificate and protest handed in. Protest read. This was the same as the statement published in the *North China Daily News* of Monday last.) The pilot was a Chinaman, engaged at so much per month. The ship was under his charge at the time of the wreck. I was in my cabin, abaft the mainmast, when she struck. I had remained on deck until 12.15 A.M. The chief officer was on deck at the time. When we struck the tide was running six knots. Mr. Scott was the only officer on board. We struck on the second island of the S. W. Horn. The pilot shaped the course. He went by the compass, not by bearings. I thought we must have been 8 or 9 miles W. of Gutzlaff. It was low water at the Ruggeds about 3 o'clock in the morning. We struck at 1.35 A.M. The ebb tide was very strong at the time. We were steering S S W. when we struck. I had made four voyages with the same pilot. He had been very attentive. I have not seen him since a short time after the wreck. The weather was thick all that night with occasional clear intervals. We made the four lights in succession. We were going dead slow, about 5 or 6 knots, when we struck.

E. Scott, chief officer of the *Lalla Rookh*, said:—I was mate of the *Lalla Rookh*. I hold a certificate, I was on deck when she struck. (Protest shewn witness). That is my signature. She was going about six knots when she struck. The last cast of the lead I took myself at about 1h. 10m., and got between 7½ fath. and 8 fath. The pilot was on deck standing a little abaft of me. The night was thick, but cleared up a little now and then. There was no wind. When we struck we might have seen half a mile or so. From the time we left the river all alterations in the course were made by the pilot. The course was not altered after 12 o'clock. I joined the *Lalla Rookh* in London.

James Madden said:—I belong to the firm of Messrs. Moses & Co. One of the *Lalla Rookh's* pilots had been in the *Waratah* for more than a year. The Captain employed the pilot on the recommendation of the compradore, but with the consent of the firm. The house does not blame the master in the least, as they acknowledge that the pilot was competent to take charge. Captain Harris might possibly know whether the pilot was licensed or not. Captain Harris is not here. I don't know the pilot's name.

Capt. Bird, recalled, said:—I did not engage the pilots. The head pilot was sent on board by the house, and the other was engaged by him. When the pilot was in charge I felt no responsibility, and would not have thought of interfering with him, especially in thick weather. I am responsible for the ship, so far as a general charge of the vessel and cargo. All orders for change of the course were given by the pilot. Had no accident occurred and it had been necessary to alter the course in the middle watch, if it were only for half a point or a point, I should not have been called.

Finding.

It is our opinion that in such thick weather it would have been more prudent to have anchored till the weather cleared, no land having been seen after leaving the Light-ship and that the ship was lost through an error in judgment, sufficient allowance not having been made for the strong set of the ebb tide.

MUNICIPAL REPORTS.

The following Reports have been drawn up by the different Committees working under the Municipal Council, and have been approved by that body:—

Public Works Committee.

I.

Gas.—The details required by the Council have now been furnished by the Secretaries of the Gas Company; your Committee did not feel competent to decide so important a matter as the lighting of the Settlement without having the opinion of all the members of the Council; the draft contract submitted by the Gas Company appears to them a one-sided document. An elaborate and valuable report on the propositions submitted has been made by Mr. Clark and will be laid on the table.

Survey of Settlement.—The inaccuracies noted in the last report (of the Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee) are being further investigated by Mr. Clark.

Roads.—The Bund in front of the Club has been metalled, Kwangse Road has been levelled and covered with a coating of broken brick and made available for carriages. The roads generally have been patched, where required and your Committee can report, that notwithstanding a very large amount of rain has fallen during the month, they are in a clean and satisfactory state. The raising of Hankow Road between Honan and Shantung Roads has been decided on, the work is required and can be executed at a small expense as a supply of broken brick can be obtained free of cost. The present time of great depression in Chinese house property seems favorable for completing the line of Peking Road through to Fohkien and Soochow Roads. Your committee would like the authority of the Council to carry out this work which could be executed at a comparatively trifling expense.

II.

The Public Works Committee, on behalf of the Municipal Council, reports to the Land Renters and Public generally, that in view of the Gas Company being now nearly ready to supply Gas, they have arranged a contract for the erection of about 200 Lamp-posts and Brackets, and for a suitable supply of Gas for the Streets of the English Settlement.

The lowest rate at which the Company will consent to supply the Public amounts to Mex. $61.21 per light per annum, inclusive of lighting, extinguishing, rent of posts, &c.

This price being higher than is paid at Hongkong, the Council propose to make an engagement for one year only, at the expiration of which time they trust the Company may have so perfected and economised their arrangements, as to be able to supply the Municipality at a lower rate.

It is proposed thoroughly to illuminate all that portion of the English Settlement in which Foreigners reside, but in the western section only the chief thoroughfares will for the present be lighted, and thus only a proportion of the Chinese will become amenable to the lighting rate.

The Bund will have the benefit of a superior and handsome style of Lamp-post.

The authority of foreign residents is now requested to carry out this desirable improvement; and as the measure is so universally approved, the Municipal Council have considered a public meeting unnecessary, but have drawn up a plan of assessing a lighting rate by dividing the community into four classes, as shewn below.

Separate Lists will be sent round, on which the Residents will be invited to signify their consent to paying the imposed rates in advance, so soon as the Company actually commences operations, by lighting at least fifty public Gas Lamps.

Class A.—Will comprise those who are believed to have the greatest interests at stake, and to occupy the most prominent positions in the district to be lighted. The contribution for these is to be Taels 75 per annum.

Class B.—Will comprise those who are considered to have a lesser interest than Class A, or who occupy smaller premises. The contribution for these is fixed at Taels 50 per annum.

Class C.—Will comprise those who are considered to have a lesser interest than Class B. The contribution for these is fixed at Taels 30 per annum.

Class D.—Will comprise those who are considered to have the smallest interest. The contribution for these is fixed at Taels 15 per annum.

FINANCE, RATE AND APPEAL COMMITTEE.

The Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee reports that the collection of Taxes has proceeded satisfactorily during the past month; urgent appeals have been made both personally and in writing to defaulters, generally with the good result of obtaining payment, while as regards those few who still continue to enjoy the benefits of police protection and municipal government without contributing their proper share of the expense, your committee can but hope they will shortly be convinced that such a course is neither just to their neighbours who do pay, nor fair to the members of the Council who labour for their benefit.

A special report was issued on the desirability of substituting Town Dues for Wharfage Dues, and at a public meeting held on the 1st inst. the land renters sanctioned a tax of one tenth of one per cent on the value of all imports, exports and re-exports; special and unexpected difficulties have arisen in arranging the details for the collection of the tax, which will probably necessitate some other system being adopted for carrying out this desirable measure.

The re-assessment of Land and Houses is claiming the attention of your committee, and to aid them in establishing a satisfactory scale they are issuing a circular calling on land renters to name what they consider the present value of their properties.

Local Post Office.—A notice has appeared in the public papers regarding the transmission of correspondence, designs for stamps have been approved, and natives are about to be apprised of the new regulations by a notification which has been drawn up in Chinese.

It appearing by the books of the Council that the sum of Taels 1,000 still figures as a discrepancy during the time Mr. Pickwoad was Secretary, your committee have considered they were warranted in stopping this sum out of the rent due to Mr. Pickwoad until it is satisfactorily accounted for.

The eminent services of your late Secretary Mr. Gould having been so generally approved, your committee on the eve of his departure for home drew up a letter which was signed by all the members of the Council, expressive of this, accompanying it with a bonus of one thousand Taels.

Pawn Shops.—An attempt has been made to assess these according to the amount of business done under the latitude given in Resolution No. III of the 25th April, 1865; it is as yet somewhat uncertain whether this system will work well.

Opium Houses.—A scale of license has been adopted to correspond with that existing in the French settlement.

Taverns.—For the quarter ending 30th Sept., the number of licenses issued is 24 for the Hongque district, and 7 for the English settlement.

WATCH COMMITTEE.

The Watch Committee report total strength of the police force to be 104, 70 being Europeans and 34 Chinamen.

Your Committee report that the Superintendent finds the Chinese Police to work well. There are, however, some few points which time and experience will probably improve. One charge only has as yet been brought against a Chinese policeman, but this was not proved before the Native Court, and the persons bringing the charge were punished by the Native Magistrate. Your Committee suggests that the Security money of each Chinese policeman be lodged at the Council Office, so that punishment can be immediately effected by fine, in any flagrant case of misconduct.

Your Committee call the attention of the Council to a Report of the Superintendent with reference to a complaint made by the French Council on account of an arrest made by the Municipal Police on the French Concession. It appears to be quite the rule that no policeman shall go into the French Concession either to apprehend any person or do any other Police business without first obtaining the sanction of the authorities in that quarter. In this case, however, the culprits were in this concession, and fled for safety to the French concession where they were followed and one man captured. If in such a case the police have first to apply at the French police station for permission to arrest, they might as well leave the offender alone, as he would be pretty sure to escape. Your Committee suggest that an endeavour be made to bring about a mutual understanding on this question between the two Councils, so that their respective Superintendents may be allowed to act conjointly in overcoming the difficulty, as they feel sure that the French authorities by no means desire their concession to be looked upon as a sanctuary for offenders on this side. Two serious robberies have been attempted by gangs of foreigners coming from the French concession during the past month. In one case a burglary was prevented through information given to the Police, which enabled them to be prepared; but while on the watch they were fired upon by the surprised party of thieves and which they returned. One of the burglars was killed in the fray, but it was afterwards ascertained that he must have been shot by some of his own party, as the "slug" extracted from his wound was quite unlike any of the bullets supplied to the Police Force.

Your Committee report that the Superintendent's returns shew the Police Force generally to be in a satisfactory condition.

THE VOLUNTEER DEBT.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings at the Meeting of the Volunteer Corps on Tuesday last, I find it stated by Captain Maclean that Mr. Webb was elected Commandant of the Corps, by the Community and not by the Volunteers.

I find the same statement embodied in Captain Maclean's amendment, where Mr. Webb is spoken of as "the Commandant appointed by the Community and Defence Committee."

Now as this amendment was carried unanimously, it is important that the statement it contains should be entirely correct. Permit me therefore to say that, to the best of my belief, Mr. Webb was not made Commandant by either the Community or the Defence Committee, but by the Volunteers solely.

I may add that should Mr. Webb be permitted to sustain the loss of a single dollar, it will reflect the utmost discredit on us all.

ONE OF THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, 27th July, 1865.

THE LOSS OF THE "FOKKIEN."

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I do not feel satisfied with the finding of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Fokkien*, and beg leave to publish a brief statement of the facts of the case, which will, I think, show that it was not warranted by the evidence.

To the "censure" for not slacking the speed of the vessel when the fog set in, I give but little heed; had I not felt confident of my position, I would not have been justified in running *at all*, and such has been my invariable practice, but feeling perfectly secure of my position with land *always* in sight for which I was running, I consider that I had neither right nor reason for slacking speed. Such a course would have indicated nothing but timidity, a quality to which I think few shipmasters with any experience on this coast will attach any value. Why reduce speed when I should beyond question have kept on the same course for the land before me, and thus have encountered destruction at 5 or 6, instead of 12 or 13 knots an hour? I can only say that had such been the course pursued, I have every reason to believe that I should now have to lament serious loss of life as well as the loss of the vessel, for at a low rate of speed she would have stove and sunk instantly, while the high rate of speed forced her high on the rocks, and she was held there long enough to save every life on board, over 200, though the time was but 20 minutes.

The *real* censure of the finding is contained in the words, "a mistake which we consider "ought not to have occurred, *had the course "and distance been attended to*," and the specious reason for this "consideration," which immediately follows in the words, "the westernmost "island of Fisherman's group being only 12, and "Video 18 miles from the position of the ship "when the last sight of Chin-san was obtained." Inattention to courses and distances is, in my opinion, a far more serious omission by the master of a steamer than non-reduction of speed when he thinks it unnecessary, or failure to keep the lead going in 20 to 40 fathoms of water; these last are matters of opinion and judgment, which each man must decide for himself, but the former is his *first duty*, and neglect there admits of no excuse, and is deserving of much more than simple censure. I beg reference to the published protest of the vessel for confirmation of the following statements, first premising that the *Fokkien* was not being in any way *pressed* to high speed, but doing no more than steady regular average work, which long experience of the vessel enables me to say was 12 to 13 knots an hour, if uninfluenced by current or head winds and sea. We passed Gutzlaff at 7.45 P.M. and ran to Davis island by 9 P.M., 15 miles, going 12 miles an hour. From Davis island to 2 miles east of the rocks off Chin-san was run in one hour, distance a little over 15 knots, showing the existence of a strong Easterly current, which we had also noticed in the stretch from Gutzlaff to Davis island when we were running across this current. It is the course from this point, 2 miles to the Eastward of Chin-san, whence we took our departure from Video, until we were cast away. That includes all there is for discussion and decision for or against me, in connection with the loss of the vessel. From this point to Video bearing East is 18 miles, and I gave the course for Video, making a small allowance for the current which up to that time we had experienced, and steering a little to the west of the direct line for Video. The night was fine with nearly a full moon shining. My orders were to keep a look-out for the islands, and to report when they were sighted. There were on watch my mate, third mate and two quarter-masters on the upper deck, and two sailors at the bows. I was the whole time on deck. We had run perhaps half an hour on the course when the mate reported Video in sight on the port bow, and that the Fisherman's group had been seen just previously on the starboard bow—but a mist had risen on the surface of the water, which shut out the Fisherman's group from view, though it left what had been made out for Video in plain sight.

This was not only the report of my mate, but of every man on the watch, all of whom had been long with me on the coast. This was just what I expected. I saw Video where I thought I should make it, rising high over the mist, and the officers had seen the other islands before the fog shut in. I think this will dispose of the opinion of the Court, that the *course* had not been attended to. Now with regard to the distance, which I am also charged with neglecting. To Video, bearing East, as has been already stated, was 18 miles; to the island we sighted and mistook for Video was 12 miles, the steamer was going at her steady average speed of 12 to 13 knots, and when taking my departure from Chin-san at 10 P.M., I expected to make Video bearing East by 11.30 at latest. Video (as we thought) was sighted in about half an hour, and the orders then given were to run for it, and to report when it bore East. Not a doubt existed in my mind or with any of my officers on watch, as to the correctness of our supposed position; a fog had certainly set in thick over the surface of the water, shutting out objects on the horizon, but the top of the island we had taken for Video was always in sight, and we were going towards that island at full speed. At 11.27 P.M., one hour and 27 minutes after passing Chin-san, it was bearing East! I think this most conclusively refutes the opinion of the Court that the distance had not been attended to. Both course and distance checked and corroborated each other. I made Video when I expected to make it, and reached it almost to a minute of the time I had estimated. What stronger confirmation of the correctness of his supposed position could a shipmaster have than this? Three minutes later we ran at full speed on the rock.

The only explanation that can be given for the serious mistake made, is that we must have encountered an exceedingly strong current, setting to N. W., immediately after passing Chin-san, and during the fatal half hour before we sighted land we must have been carried so far to the Westward of our course as to bring the Westernmost island of Fisherman's group on the line where we expected to make Video, and this current was of sufficient strength to reduce the speed of the steamer from at least 12 knots to 8, for we were an hour and a half running 12 miles. The islands taken for Fisherman's group must have been the small islands to the Westward of that group.

The set and strength of the current was just enough to bring about the unhappy coincidence of confirming my judgment, both as regards our course and our distance from Chin-san, and I consider the facts do not warrant the opinion expressed by the Court, that the course and distance had not been attended to.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. O. JOHNSON.

Shanghai, July 27th, 1865.

VACCINATION IN PEKING.

(Hospital Report.)

Cases have not been so numerous at this hospital as might have been expected; which is accounted for by the fact that establishments of a more systematic character than we had been led to believe, exist in the city. It was introduced into Canton in 1805 by Mr. Pearson, a surgeon of the E. I. Company; and a tract written by him on the subject, was translated into Chinese by Sir G. Staunton. Several other tracts have been written on the subject, some concealing and others openly acknowledging its foreign origin. The people in the North trace it to Canton, but for the most part are ignorant of its English origin. Several Cantonese were instructed in the practice, and the hospital established there was placed in the hands of a native, who continued for ten years to practise among his countrymen, and small-pox was observed to be on the decrease. Inoculation, which probably took its rise in the south of China, is now almost obsolete; the small-pox matter was inserted into the nostrils. A patient, a respectable merchant here, informed me that neither inoculation nor vaccination were known or practised in his native province—Shansi; no foreigners having yet settled there and no philanthropic countryman having introduced it. The mortality, he informed me, was very great. Without inoculation, it is stated, that in the most favorable circumstances 20 to 30 per cent died; in worse cases 50 to 60 per cent, and after inoculation only 4 per cent proved fatal! It has been known and practised in China since the time of the Sung dynasty, about 800 years ago. It was first introduced into England by Lady Montague, the wife of the British ambassador at Constantinople, in 1721, and doubtless had found its way to Turkey across the centre of Asia from China. The Turks who lived on the Chinese frontier must have carried the knowledge of it when they moved westward. The utility of vaccination soon became known and the practice quickly spread over the empire. It was introduced into this city 37 years ago, and at present there are three establishments, one of them having a branch establishment in the neighbouring city of Tientsin. Small-pox is still a great scourge, owing chiefly to the carelessness of the people in not availing themselves of it in time. It is said to be endemic—all children, they assert, take it by the will of heaven—there is no escape—*sic volvere Parcas.*

The "Son of Heaven" has not been vaccinated; his ministers dread to mention the necessity of it; and even he is certain, it is said, to have "the heavenly flowers." What more natural? The princes of the blood and the eunuchs of the palace have all been vaccinated and there is perhaps, therefore, on account of the monastic life the boy Emperor is obliged to lead, a reasonable hope that he may prove an exception to what is considered inevitable.

The native tract on vaccination, published at Canton in 1817, was re-published in Peking in 1828 when vaccination was introduced by the Prefect Tsêng, who had formerly been a mandarin in the south. Sir G. Staunton's tract was printed in 1805, part of which has been incorporated into the Chinese one. Its discovery is ascribed to a barbarian doctor named Chan-na in the west, and the story of its having been brought by a ship from Manila to Macao, which had children on board for the purposes of vaccination, is related. The terms English and England are studiously avoided.

Vaccination had been practised by the Russians in Peking previous to 1828. As early as 1820, the medical gentleman attached to the Legation, ecclesiastical at the time, practised vaccination among the Albasines—now Chinese naturalised subjects. They were taken by the Chinese on the Amoor about the year 1688, and were brought to Peking, where certain privileges were granted them by the Emperor.

The vaccine establishments here are well conducted; attendance is given every eighth day, or oftener if the weather be very dry and the lymph operates rapidly. Tickets of admission are granted, and the name, address, age and sex are carefully noted down in a register kept for the purpose. A note is taken of the number of vaccination days each year; the number of children vaccinated, those in which it succeeds, among those who return. The statistics for 1863, of the oldest and principal establishment here, I subjoin as given by the vaccinator. Number of vaccination days 64; Number vaccinated, 2,227 children; Number of those who returned, 1,229; Number of successful vaccinations, each child being vaccinated in six places, 6,089. Number of vaccination days during 37 years, 811. The establishments are not only gratuitous, but a gratuity is given to the parents to bring the children back. In spring when the cases are numerous, they receive on the second visit about 2d; in the autumn and winter, when the cases are few, they receive about 2d on their first visit and on their return about 9d. When there is the least danger of the lymph becoming exhausted, beggar children are hired to be vaccinated, who live in the hospital. When called upon to vaccinate the nobility, these children are taken in a cart to the residences of the aristocracy, in order to have the lymph, in the recent state, transferred from their arms to those of more fortunately situated children. This method, which could not always have been of the most agreeable description, has been superseded by tubes from this hospital. When it was first proposed to introduce vaccination into the metropolis, it was arranged to have a relay of boys upon the road, to be vaccinated in succession every eighth day; but this plan was abandoned, when the means of conveying scabs was found out. The dried scabs on reaching Peking were mixed with mothers' milk. Twice within the last three years the supply of lymph has failed, and on both occasions application was made to this hospital. The tracts and sheets printed and distributed on the subject, betray a great ignorance of the true principles of physiology. They suppose the poison of small-pox to be located about the insertion of the deltoid muscle and hence direct the lymph to be introduced at three distinct places in each arm; the upper one to be four inches from the shoulder and the lower one two inches from the elbow. They give drawings of the position and of the lancets, which, by-the-bye, are all of foreign manufacture. They are very particular regarding the diet, warning most carefully to avoid the smells of whiskey, opium, heated kangs and dirty or decaying matter. For at least 100 days after vaccination, cocks, certain kinds of fish, beef, eggs, beans and bean-flour are to be avoided. For three years after vaccination, buckwheat and cherries are to be shunned. The things enjoined are vegetables, pork and salted ham. Three days after vaccination, they are allowed to eat shrimps, with rice spirit, Mongolian mushrooms and mutton; and only in winter must birds' nests steamed with sugar-candy be eaten. The vaccinator at the principal establishment was presented with a crystal button from the Board of Revenue.

The total number vaccinated in Peking in one year at the three establishments does not exceed 4,000. Supposing this city to contain half the population of London, where in 1863 the number of births exceeded 100,000, then the number vaccinated would be about 8 per cent. on the whole number of births. According to the Chinese estimate, which would make Peking larger than the British capital, the percentage of vaccination in the whole number of births, would only reach 3 or 4 per cent. Of the prevalence of small-pox we have ample evidence from the number of eye cases which present themselves at the hospital or are seen upon the streets. It is indeed difficult to find a Chinaman entirely free from the "pitting" of small-pox.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ALGERIA.

(Economist.)

The Emperor Napoleon is trying very hard to solve the problem which is still puzzling us in India, to govern a great Asiatic community without maintaining among them an irresistible European force. With his usual acumen he sees clearly where the true point lies, perceives that if he could but secure willing obedience from the population, attract the loyalty, so to speak, of any powerful tribe, Algeria might become a valuable dependency. The importance of the possession is, we think, a little underrated in this country. The ownership of a very wide tract of culturable soil, a tract as large as Great Britain, and capable under certain conditions of great productiveness, situated within easy reach of the mother country, and under tolerable climatic conditions, may hereafter prove very important to France. It is true that country is not as yet overpeopled, and also true that Frenchmen make very indifferent colonists, but no one can predict how long those conditions will last. Very slight changes—the abolition, for example, of the conscription—might materially affect the population of France, and it is quite within the range of possibility that Algeria may one day become rather an addition to than a dependency of the Empire. It is already almost as near to her as Marseilles is to Paris, and steam navigation may yet improve till it is for all practical purposes as near as Ireland to Great Britain. If we owned an empty Ireland a few hundred miles further in the Atlantic, we should be very reluctant indeed to part with it, and Frenchmen may be excused if they do not like the idea of giving up so many possibilities as are involved in the possession of Algeria. At present, indeed, the dependency costs a great deal too much. The native population is so brave, so hostile, and so aided by geographical circumstances, that to protect the civilised districts it is necessary to garrison them with a very large army, indeed equal to the British army in India. The expense of this arrangement is excessive, makes Algeria cost France more than all the colonies of Great Britain cost her; but if the Arabs accept their rulers, or if only one great tribe accepts them, then the expense may be brought within endurable limits. It is the Indian problem over again. At this moment the North-West provinces, Oude and the Punjab, cost more than they are worth, and but that we own one province, Bengal, in which thirty millions of people acquiesce in our rule and require comparatively no garrison, Indian charges would form an item in the table of British expenditure. Yet if we could heartily trust any one Indian race, say the Sikhs, trust them, for example, as we can the European settlers, the cost of the North-West would almost disappear, and India would show a surplus of six or eight millions sterling. The Emperor sees this point clearly, and has for some time past endeavoured to think out some plan for securing it.

Napoleon's first idea, it is said, and said in a way which gives the rumour some force, was to place the tribes of the interior under a native Emir, to create artificially the system of dependent States which we found and have of late tried to preserve in India. Such an Emir would govern much more cheaply than a French bureau, would be much more willingly obeyed, and would, if faithful, secure to France all the results which for the present she requires from her conquest. He might, moreover, be a man so convinced of the power of France as to be faithful, and it would in any case be cheaper to reconquer him once in every generation than to maintain the present garrison. The great Algerian officers, however, did not like the idea, and the Emperor, who is persistent but not wilful and never in a hurry, laid it aside, resolving apparently to try whether his personal presence might not conciliate the tribes. He was already favourably known to them, having in the first place guaranteed them some lands which they considered in danger, and in the second having put down most effectually a formidable insurrection. A ruler who will give largely and strike hard is the ruler for Eastern imaginations, and the Emperor resolved to follow up the impression. On the 3rd inst., he landed in Algiers in all the state which Frenchmen as well as Orientals know how to organise, and three days afterwards issued a proclamation to the native tribes. In this very singular paper he adopts that semi-didactic semi-pious style so frequent in Oriental manifestoes, quotes the Koran with references to chapter and verse, which, though they read oddly in French, will in Arabic perhaps not seem so strange, and gravely argues with the men of the Desert that it is their duty to acquiesce in his rule. They have fought very bravely, but God has given him the victory; their own Book says God gives power to whom he will, and they are by their own creed bound to admit that whatever God directs must be well directed. He points out that the conquest of the Gauls by the Romans ended in raising the Gauls into a great people—a curious version of history, the Frank conquest being ignored—and promises that their material interests shall be thoroughly cared for. We fear the effect of the proclamation will be less than the Emperor anticipates. The Arab, like every other Asiatic, hates the Western governors, not only because they are of a different creed, but because they are Westerns, because they want him to accept a civilisation which is as repulsive to his ideas and habits as the European costume would be, because, in fact, they are not only infidels, but in his judgment vulgar, pushing, trouble-giving people. To prove to an Arab that fate has decided against him, is like telling a sick man that we must all die; he acknowledges it fully, but he takes medicines to ward off death none the less zealously for the acknowledgment. The Arabs will, we fear, contend until contention is hopeless, and when convinced of its hopelessness, will either move into the interior, as the "Moors," the old dominant class who served the Deys, did, or will lose their self-respect, and slink about a vicious degraded race, as the Arabs of the coast cities now do. That, however, is speculation, and for the hour it is probable that the Arabs will accept the proclamation with a sense that it is intended to be conciliatory, and gain from it the courage to press their more immediate grievances upon the attention of the great Frank ruler. The Emperor really wishes to conciliate them, and he is one of the few Frenchmen who has caught the idea of what all subject races everywhere ask, in Poland no less than in Bengal and on the Atlas, namely, to be let alone, so far as the dominant State can afford to do it. The bureaux Arabes may be better than the old Cadis, but the people would greatly prefer the old unjust judges. A French officer may be a civilised being, but Arabs are more at home with a deputy Emir; the taxation of France may be lighter than that of the Deys but it is most wearisomely inevitable. An Asiatic would rather be plundered of a pound now and then after a fair fight than pay sixpence every year at a fixed hour on a previously settled day. It is quite possible that the Emperor, foiled in his project of an Arab Viceroyalty, may, nevertheless, restrain greatly the action of his subordinates, and leave the tribes, when their tribute is paid, more and more independent in their internal affairs. If he does he will greatly diminish the burden of Algeria: and in any case, a country which rules India must watch with keen interest the spectacle of an able man clothed with absolute power, trying to solve among two millions of Asiatics, the problems which perplex herself in dealing with two hundred millions.

NOTICE.—The Shanghai Hong List for July is now ready, and for sale at the Office of this paper.

North-China Herald Office,
n July 1st, 1865.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, Price $1 per copy, ANALYSIS OF CHINESE COMMERCE DURING THE YEAR 1864.

Shanghai, 21st July, 1865.

NOTICE.

上海新報

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays* and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

PRICE OF CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—$4 per annum or half a dollar per month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—2 Tls. Cents per character.

Contracts will be made at low rates for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance.* n

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report	....	25800.79	...	...	...	...	25800.79	167.85	...	3204.12	2907.46	5.27	426.12	706.54	1821.71	9239.07
Ethiopian,.......	July 22	London	6933.30	...	...	...	..	6933.30	311.20	...	71.45	111.68	...	...	26.19	42.83	563.35
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.........	32734.09	...	...	...	...	32734.09	479.05	...	3275.57	3019.14	5.27	426.12	732.73	1864.54	9802.42

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report	....	2007.37	...	...	...	410.25	2417.62	...	160.64	...	102.86	..	...	...	...	263.50
Ying-tze-fei, ...	July 26th ...	Tientsin	363.38	...	...	...	...	363.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yesso, ...	„ 28th ...	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.85	...	...	...	...	12.85
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs..........	2370.75	...	...	...	410.25	2781.00	...	160.64	...	115.71	...	...	...	..	276.35

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*ongou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green*
Total as per last	Report.........	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1745.86	...	10833.69	2437.51	340.39	1437.52	2110.88	2190.19	21096.04
Surprise,.........	July 24th,....	New York,.........	...	...	...	...	...	...	225.57	...	1763.63	505.66	40.96	260.14	273.83	389.17	3458.96
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	1971.43	...	12597.32	2942.17	381.35	1697.66	2384.71	2579.36	24555.00

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	14987	11896.30	5	4.35	14992	11900.65	41	49.38	2034		......		111	234.83	....	
Ethiopian	July 22	London	38	22.33	....		38	22.33	...	...	....		......		74	140.00	....	
Glengyle.........	„ 24	do.	....		....		....		..	..	....		......		11	18.22	....	
Aden	„ 26	do.	2585	2060.13	....		2585	2060.13	...	...	....		......		...	...	....	
Rona	„ 28	do.	137	109.33	....		137	109.33	...	...	....		......		...	...	....	
Yesso	„ „	do.	10	7.95	5	4.35	15	12.30	...	...			......		...	...	....	
			17757	14096.04	10	8.70	17767	14104.74	41	49.38	2034		......		196	393.05	....	

HONGKONG.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		*Transhipments*		*Coarse.*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Aden	July 26	Hongkong..	34	27.20	......		34	27.20	......		......		...		......		......	
			......		......		......		......		......		...		......		......	
			......		......		......		......		......		...		......		......	
			......		......		......		......		......		...		......		......	
			......		......		......		......		......		...		......		......	

UNITED STATES.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total.*		JAPAN. *Re-exports*		*Transhipments*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Caprera, ...	July 13	New York.	80	63.86	....		80	63.86	....		....		..		....		....	
			......		....		......		....		....		..		....		....	
			......		......		......		......		......		...		......		......	
			......		....		......		.....		....		..		......		....	

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination*	*Raw.*		*Thrown.*		*Total.*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		*Transhipments*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total from	June 1st	....	14	11.20	....		14	11.20	....		....		..	..	....		....	
					....				....		....		..	..	....		....	
			......		....		......		....		....		..	..	....		.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN. *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	3696	2938.77	......		3696	2938.77	84	64.91	359	....	8	13.74	......			156.86
Aden	July 27	Marseilles	108	86.37	......		108	86.37	......		......	....	....		......		......	
			....		......		......		......		....	....	....		....		....	
			3804	3025.14	....		3804	3025.14	84	64.91	359		8	13.74				156.

COTTON.

SHIP.	*Cleared*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	HONGKONG. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	COAST PORTS. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	INDIA. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Tran-shipped*	AMERICA. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Tran-shipped*	TOTAL. *Piculs.*
Total as per last Re	port......	...	...	...	887	...	...	2,440	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,437
Tapang-nyo	July 28	...	...	...	227	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817
Yesso.........................	... 28	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	1,255	...	...	3,030	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,395

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22ND, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	59	59.00	353	423.60	87	101.40	43	43.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	59	59.00	353	423.60	87	101.40	43	43.00

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	23	23.00	112	134.40	47	56.40	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.* Chests.	Weight	*Kiukiang.* Chests.	Weight.	*Hankow.* Chests.	Weight.	*Chefoo.* Chests.	Weight	*Tientsin.* Chests.	Weight.	*Newchwang.* Chests.	Weight	*Ningpo.* Chests.	Weight.	*Nagasaki.* Chests.	Weight.	*Hongkong.* Chests.	Weight.	*Takao.* Chests.	Weight.	*Total.* Chests.	Weight.
Malwa...	34	34.00	15	15.00	85	85.00	17	17.00	142	142.00	...	...	41	41.00		...	...	...	...	...	834	384.00
Patna	5	6.00	...	...	20	24.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	44.40
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	20	24.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	36.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.00	...	...	1	1.00
Total ...	39	40.00	15	15.00	105	109.00	17	17.00	152	154.00	...	...	73	79.40	...	...	1	1.00	...	...	402	415.40

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 21	Yesso	B. str	559	Cairns	Ningpo	July 20	General	Dent and Co
.. 21	Ho-Hoang	B. schr	157	Alldin	Newchwang	.. 10	Peas, &c	Master
.. 21	Camilla	B. bq	508	Jeffrey	Cardiff	Mar 28	Coals	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 21	Eastern Queen	B. bq	480	Melbourn	Newchwang	July 7	Peas, etc	Master
.. 21	Podesta	Ha. bq	389	Angelbeck	Amoy	.. 16	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Hermen & Rebecca	B. ship	812	Ewart	Singapore	Ju 25	Coals	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Formosa	Da. sch	276	Poulsen	do	July 1	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Rudolph	Da. sch	225	Oerenlis	Newchwang	.. 9	Beancake	Order
.. 21	Duck	B. schr	145	Diederickson	Fuchau	.. 17	Poles	P. F. Cama and Co
.. 21	Sulphide	B. ship	295	Geary	Penang	Ju 17	Sugar, etc	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Helen Douglas	B. ship	820	Newlands	Newport	Mar 30	Coals	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 21	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	July 20	General	Russell and Co
.. 21	Whampoa	B. str	115	Banning	Ningpo	.. 20	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 22	Fire Dart	A. str.	240	Whitelaw	Ningpo	.. 21	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 22	Kiang-loong	A. str.	945	West	Hankow	.. 18	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 22	Christian Mathias	B. ship	550	Lord	Rio de Janeiro	Ap 13	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Fruiter	Pru. bq	210	Martin	Nagasaki	Jy 17	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Macassar	Ha. bq	465	Petersen	Swatow	.. 10	Coals	Siemssen and Co
.. 22	Ying-tsze-fei	B. str.	315	Stocks	Tientsin	.. 17	General	Trautmann and Co
.. 22	L. Da Vinci	Ita bk	455	Pesetto	Calcutta	June 4	Rice	Hogg Brothers
.. 22	Marion	Ha. sh	534	Tausen	Singapore	.. 29	Coals	Dow and Co.
.. 22	Huquong	A. schr	1330	Simmons	Hankow	July 20	General	Russell and Co
.. 22	Fusi-Yama	B. str.	2000	McQueen	Hankow	.. 20	do	Dent and Co
.. 22	Tah-wah	A. str.	245	Andrews	Hankow	.. 20	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 23	Promise	B. str	263	Sutherland	Hongkong	.. 15	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 23	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 22	do	Russell and Co
.. 23	Thistle	B. sch	300	Hatley	Kiukiang	.. 18	Peas	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 24	Tay Fat	Pru bq	266	Casslar	Hongkong	.. 19	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Jura	Fr bk	450	Meyer	Nagasaki	.. 19	Coals	Vaucher, Frères
.. 24	Lizzy Allen	B. schr	325	Dunn	Swatow	.. 16	Sugar	Order
.. 24	Ascendant	B. bark	517	Barrows	Amoy	.. 19	C Troops	Captain
.. 24	Weymouth	B. ship		Norris	Hankow	.. 21	Tea	Hogg, Brothers
.. 24	Nanzing	B. str.	419	Tulloch	Tientsin	.. —		Trautmann and Co
.. 24	Tun-sin	B. str	616	Bound	Hankow	.. —		Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 25	Bravo	Ha. bk	451	Ode	Amoy	.. 16	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Syren	A. sch			Singapore	.. 17	do	
.. 25	Fire Dart	A. str.	240	Banning	Ningpo	.. 24	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 25	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	.. 24	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 25	Yeddo	B. str	294	Lalty	Tientsin	.. 21	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 25	Maria	B. str	154	Redsson	Fuchau	.. 20	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 25	Concepcion	Spa. bq	183	Monoragon	Ningpo	.. 8	do	Phillips, Moore and Co
.. 25	Ganges	B. str	647	Bernard	H'kow & Ports	.. 13	do	Wm. Davison, for Agt
.. 26	Kwang Foong	B. bark	229	Taylor	Singapore	.. 7	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 26	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 25	do	Russell and Co
.. 26	Sze-chuen	A. str.	1006	Spencer	Hankow	.. ..		Russell and Co
.. 26	Hasty	B. brig	171	Lemeur	Hongkong	Jy 18	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Seamew	B. bark	500	William	Liverpool	Mar 16	Coals	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 27	Pride of the Ganges	B. bark	641	Jack	Calcutta	May 7	Rice	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 27	Mona	B. str	512	Bourn	Hongkong	July 22	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 27	Kiukiang	A. str	1082	Taylor	Hankow	.. 25	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 27	Fire Dart	A. str.	240	Banning	Ningpo	.. 26	do	Augustine Heard and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 21	Confucius	Chi str		McCaslin	Cruise		Chinese Government
.. 21	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Russell and Co
.. 13	Wartburg	Bre. bk	811	Germar	Newchwang	Ballast	Edward Schellhass and Co
.. 21	Tepengnyo	B. str	517	Grindle	H'kg & Ports	C'ton, &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 22	Taechiang	Fr sch	102	Feibarsen	Tientsin	Sun., &c	Buissonnet and Co
.. 22	Meta	Prus. sch	120	Nicholsen	Newchwang	Ballast	Clausen, Droege and Co
.. 22	Aden	B. str.	480	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk, etc	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 22	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Banning	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 22	Poyang	A. str	827	Blanchard	H'kow, Y'tsze	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 22	Surprise	A. ship	1262	Ranlett	New York	Tea, etc	Olyphant and Co
.. 22	Ethiopian	B. ship	838	Edwards	London	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 23	Shanse	A. str	1000	Perkins	H'kow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
.. —	Hoang Ho	B. bq	565	Carrington	Hankow	Stores	Preston, Breuel and Co
.. —	Hintang	Old sch	139	Brauleyer	Newchwang	Re-expts.	H. Telge
.. —	Aurelia	A. ship	825	Hense	Swatow	C'ton, &c	Master
.. —	Adeline	Ha. bk	197	Weymand	Luzon	Sun., &c	T. Kroes and Co
.. 22	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 22	Omer & Julie	Fr bq	180	Fourner			
.. 24	Glengyle	B. str	1263	O'Sullivan	Hongkong	Opl., etc	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 24	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Russell and Co
.. 24	Shaftesbury	B. str	524	Aiken	Yokohama	Part O'nal	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 25	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str.	510	Cull	C'foo & T'sin	Opl., &c	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 25	Jeanne et Joseph	Fr bk.	157	Crentze	Nagasaki	Ballast	Buissonnet and Co
.. 25	Reindeer	B. ship	964	McClellen	S. F'co v Y'ma	Sun., etc	Johnson and Co
.. 25	Tun-sin	B. str	610	Bound	Ningpo	Part o'nal	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 25	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Banning	Ningpo	Sun. &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	515	Stocks	Tientsin	Tea &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 26	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opl., &c	David Sassoon, Son and Co
.. 26	Kiangse	A. str	542	Gray	Ningpo	Sun. &c	Russell and Co
.. 26	Twilight	B ship	630	McAlley	Newchwang	Opl., &c	Frazar and Co
.. 26	Huntress	A. bark	383	Weeden	Nagasaki	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Kiang-loong	A. str	915	West	H'kow & Ports	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Ark	A. bark	266	Luce	Hankow	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Chusan	B. str	181	Mooney	Amoy Ma'la	Wheat &c	E. A. Reynold
.. 27	Huquong	A. str.	1379	Simmons	H'kow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
.. 27	Gustav	Da. bk	210	Fjer	Newchwang	Re-expts	Siemssen and Co
.. 27	City of Nantes	B. str	204	Gibson	Nagasaki	Sun., etc	Dow and Co
.. 27	Tah-wah	A. str	245	Andrews	H'kow & Ports	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 27	Yesso	B. str.	559	Cairns	Hongkong	Tea, &c	Dent and Co
.. 27	Rover	A. bk	358	Hunt	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Frazar and Co
.. 27	Fusi-Yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 27	Maria	Pru. bq	301	Sorensen	Newchwang	Sun. &c	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
.. 27	Fire Dart	A. str	420	Banning	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Augustine Heard and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JULY 29, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	65		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Bo-Peep	Ju 11	Chi. str.	72	Corbran		*Laid up*	
Chusan	Jy 19	B. str.	180	Mooney	E. A. Reynolds		
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81			*Laid up*	
Enterprise		A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Faust		B. str.	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fei-ma		B. str	121	Buckland	Jones and Co	*Laid up*	
Fenella	July 15	B. str.	170	Randall	Nicol Latimer and Co		
Firefly					Chinese Government	Repairs	
Fusi-Yama	July 13	B. str	710	Dundas	Chapman, King and Co	Japan v Ports	5th prox
Ganges	July 2	B. str.	647	Bernard	Wm Davison, for Agent	Hongkong	30th inst
Gazzelle					John Sunley and Co		
Greta		Pru. str			Wm. Pustau and Co		
Island Queen	Jy 20	B. str	129	Burkett	F. R. Gammell		
Kiukiang	Jy 19	A. str.	1082	Taylor	Olyphant and Co	H'kow & Ports	1st prox
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			F. S. Smith		
Maria	Jy 25	B. str	154	Redsson	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	31st inst
Mercury	June 28	B. str.		Baynton	Dent and Co		
Mona	July 27	B. str	512	Bourn	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Moyune	May 17	A. str.	1200	Gardner	Heard and Co		
Nanzing	July 24	B. str	419	Tulloch	Trautmann and Co		
Novelty		B. str					
Pekin	Jy 18	B. str.	121	Edmond	Wm Davison, for the Agent		
Promise	July 24	B. str.	263	Sutherland	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Chefoo & T'sin	10th inst
South Western	July 5	B. str	11	Heeering	Turner and Co		
Sze-chuen	Ju 2	B. str	1006	Spencer	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	30th inst
Tasiler	Feb 1	A. str	6	Lowell	Russell and Co	*Laid up*	
Tynemouth	July 11	B. str	1571	Forster	Borneo Company Limited		
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str	45		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Wilhelmina		Mar 20	Chi. str.		Chinese Government		
Wusung	J 15	A. str.	160	Hollets	Master		
Yeddo	Jy 25	B. str	294	Lalty	W. R. Adamson and Co	C'foo & T'sin	Imdt

[33 *Steamers*.]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Adelina	Ju 10	B. ship	739	Dennett	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Alicia	Jy 20	B. bark	263	Watson	Reid and Co		
Amazone	Jy 8	Bre. bg	218	Helmstedt	Clausen Droege and Co		
Anita	July 3	B. bq	319	Haskins	Augustine Heard and Co		
Appelina	Ju 28	B. brig	303	Chambers	Lindsay and Co		
Argonaut	Jy 12	Da. bk	341	Dreyer	T. Kroes and Co		
Art Union	May 7	B. ship	748	Polson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Imdt
Ascendant	July 24	B. bark	517	Barrows	Captain		
Bankside	Jy 19	B. bark	498	Frail	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
Batavia	July 7	Ha. bk	360	Grew	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	Imdt
Bessie Stanton	Jy 19	B. bark	353	Cole	Master		
Bravo	July 25	Ha. bq	451	Ode	Siemssen and Co		
Camilla	Jy 21	B. bark	508	Jeffrey	Geo. Barnet and Co	Yokohama	cld 27 inst
Celestial	Ju 21	B. bark	401	Greatous	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Chanticleer	July 16	B. bark	396	Powell	Order		
Christian Mathias	July 22	B. ship	550	Lord	Wm. Pustau and Co		
City of Quebec	Ju 22	B. ship	663	Dowule	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Concepcion	Jy 25	Sp bk	183	Monragon	Phillips, Moore and Co	Ay. & Manila	Early
Corea	July 1	B. bark	428	Lombard	Dent and Co		
Chiang	Ju 28	B. bark	327	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Conheath	Ju 28	B. bark	307	Phillips	Frazar and Co		
Coromandel	Jy 19	B. ship	735	Smith	Order		
Countess of Elgin	July 6	B. sh	713	Hews	Oxford and Co	C'ta v Spore	Early
Daybreak	Ju 22	B. bark	302	Rose	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Dewa Dungadhore	Jy 20	B. ship	596	Stratton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Dispatch	July 11	B bark	254	McArthur	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Domingo	Jy 7	Sp bg	203	Santo	Phillips, Moore and Co	Ay and Manila	Early
Dorothea	Ju 27	Ha. bk	198	Meyer	Oxford and Co	Newchwang	
Duck	Jy 21	B. ch	145	Diederickson	P. F. Cama and Co		
Dunkeld	Jy 8	B. ship	699	Tome	Nichol Latimer and Co	London	Imdt
E. W. Seyburn	Jy 18	B. bark	220	Armstrong	Thos. R. Wheelock	Nagasaki	Imdt
Eastern Queen	Jy 21	B. bark	480	Melbourn	J. H. Wignall and Co		
Edward & Elise	July 4	B. bk	280	Voss	Siemssen and Co		
Egeria	June 9	A. bark	554	Emery	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
F. Nicholson	May 8	B. ship	904	Crosby	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Imdt
Ellen Rodger	May 18	B. ship	554	McKinnon	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Elline	Ju 16	Du. bk	503	Manonta	Augustine Heard and Co		
Eliza Mary	July 16	B. sch	127	Graham	Geo. Barnet and Co	Yokohama	Early
Emperor	July 4	B bk	370	Edam	Preston, Breuell and Co		
Ethel	Ju 21	B. bark	371	Wylie	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Fanny	Jy 8	B. bark	167	Waters	Order		
Finzel	Jy 19	B. bark	487	Hicks	Dow and Co		
Formosa	July 21	Da. sc	276	Poulsen	Siemssen and Co		
Fort George	June 9	B. ship	732	Smith	Preston, Breuell and Co		
Fruiter	July 22	Pru bq	210	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Garrawalt	Mar 26	B. ship	622	Philipps	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
George Becker	Jy 20	Bre bk	300	Behnke	Siemssen and Co		
Glenaros	Ju 26	B ship	679	Bentham	Reid and Co	London	
Glenroe	Ju 22	B. ship	716	Sands	Dent and Co		
Glengairn	June 8	B. ship	496	Garrlock	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Golden Spur	May 28	B. ship	656	Lochern	Dent and Co	London	Imdt
Grossvater	July 4	B. bk	360	Conrad	Edward Schellhass and Co	Newchwang	To-day
H. Harbeck	June 2	B. ship	714	Stoughton	Olyphant and Co	S. F'co v Y'ma	Early
Hasty	July 27	B. bg	171	Lemeur	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Hermen & Rebecca	July 21	B. ship	812	Ewart	Siemssen and Co		
Helen Douglas	July 21	B. ship	820	Newlands	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Hersa	Jy 24	B. ship	1093	Smerdon	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Ho Hoang	Jy 21	B. schr	157	Alldin	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Hurricane	Ju 21	B. ship		McNwrath	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Hyacinth	Jy 10	B. bark	321	Macforlane	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Indus	Jy 11				Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Invincible	June 8	B. ship	657	Tallentire	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
J. W. Seaver	Jy 19	A. bark	260	Show	Augustine Heard and Co		
John Lidgett	June 8	B. ship	770	Robertson	Reid and Co	London	Imdt
Jura	Jy 24	Fr bk	450	Meyer	Vaucher Frères		
Caffir Chief	Jy 20	B. schr	186	Hodde	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Kenneth	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gill	Allen and Co		
Kelso	May 29	B. ship	556	Black	Frazar and Co.		
Kwang Foong	July 26	B. bark	23	Taylor	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.		
L. Da Vinci	July 22	Ita. bk	455	Pesetto	Hogg Brothers		
Lady Cecelia	Jy 10	B. bark	466	Lindsay	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Lancashire	July 1	A. ship	725	Hazard	Russell and Co		
Lama	Jy 10	Ha. bk	380	Gerlitz	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lizzy Allen	July 24	B. schr	325	Dunn	Order		
Macassar	July 22	Ha. bq	465	Petersen	Siemssen and Co		
Madura	Ju 20	B. bark	316	Mathldins	Johnson and Co		
Margie	Jy 1	B. ship	305	Gruchy	Trautmann and Co		
Marco Polo	Jy 18	Ha. bk	389	Henschild	Siemssen and Co		
Mary Hamilton	Jy 19	B. bark	217	Wallace	The Borneo Co. Limited		
Martaban	Jy 4	Pru. bk	274	Ode	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Maria	Ju 2	Da. bk	150	Fong	T. Kroes and Co		
Marion	Ju 14	B. bark	406	Laughton	Dow and Co		
Marion	July 2	Ha. sh	534	Tausen	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Mercia	Ju 16	B. ship	600	Sommers	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	28th inst
Minnie	Jy 8	B. bark	407	Black	Turner and Co		
Minerva	July 5	B. bq		Fox	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nabob	Jy 18	A. bark	538	Pettingill	Olyphant and Co		
Nagpore	Ju 16	B. ship	1198	Macdonald	Hogg Brothers		
Nimrod	Jy 8	B. ship	1022	Onabtin	Dow and Co		
Noë	July 15	F. bark	266	Levêque	Vaucher, Frères		
Northern Crown	Ju 30	B. brig	293	Saunders	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Unknown	cld 21 inst
Northern Queen	July 6	B. bq	383	Coutts	Dow and Co		
Norwood	Ap 2	B. ship	759	Bilsdale	Chapman, King and Co	London	Imdt
Oliver Cutts	June 1	B. ship	708	Ray	Augustine Heard and Co		
Oriental	Jy 18	B. ship	740	Pike	Augustine Heard and Co		
Oscar	July 6	Da. bk	270	Thomsen	Bourjau Hübener and Co		
Ozanam	July 4	Fr bk	377	Bataux	Frazar and Co		
Padang Pandjang	Jy 11	Dut sh	600	Kebling	T. Kroes and Co		
Panama	Ju 30	B. bark	295	Johnson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	V'toria V. I.	Early
Peep O'Day	Ju 30	B bark	191	Johnson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Peterborough	July 16	B bark	560	Orchard	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Petronella Catna	Jy 20	Dut bk	109	Vanderlane	T. Kroes and Co		
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		
Podesta	Jy 21	Ha. bk	38	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co		
Polmaise	Jy 18	B. ship	897	Butler	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Portland	Jy 20	B. ship	860	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Pride of the Ganges	July 27	B. bark	641	Jack	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
P. de Bourdeaux	July 6	F. bq	400	Auger	Oxford and Co	S. F'co v Y'ma	Imdt
Pride of the West	Ju 27	B. bark	381	Curwen	Bradwell Baer and Co	C'fo N'chwang	Imdt
Queen of the East	Ju 26	B. ship	853	Reek	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Red Deer	Ju 18	B. ship	666	Bruce	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
Red Riding Hood	Jy 12	B. ship	709	Nicolson	Frazar and Co		
Rio de Janeiro	Ju 27	B bark	280	Sap	Siemssen and Co		
Royal Alfred	June 9	B. ship	1239	Whiting	Hogg Brothers		
Royal Saxon	Ju 13	B. ship	195	Randall	Russell and Co		
Rudolph	July 21	Da. ch	225	Oerentlies	Order		
Sarah and Maria	Jy 12	Ha. bk	100	Gode	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
Sarah Scott	Jy 19	A. bark	365	Richards	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
Sexton	Jy 8	B. bark	101	Thomson	Master		
Seamew	Ju 27	B. bark	500	William	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Segitetire	Jy 5	Fr. bk	212		Theese and Co		
Shooting Star	Ju 4	Sim sh	610	Bruhn	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Sirocco	Jy 18	B. bark	462	Angeline	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Simoda	Ju 21	B. ship		Drysdale	Dow and Co		
Stirlingshire	Ju 22	B. bark	511	Cunningham	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Solent	Ju 23	B. ship	732	Palze	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Star of China	May 2	B. ship	794	Hodge	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Imdt
Statesman	Ju 26	B. ship	811	Marshall	Gundry and Co	London	Early
Satellite	Ju 30	B. bark		Crane	Johnson and Co		
St. Andrew's Castle	Ju 22	B. ship	619	Mellain	Order		
St. Julian	July 5	Fr bk	346	Notte	Vaucher Freres and Co		
Sulphide	Jy 21	B. ship	295	Gedry	Siemssen and Co		
Surat	Ju 14	B. ship	1000	Dunlop	Frazar and Co		
Syren	July 25	A. schr					
Tay Fat	Jy 24	Pru. bq	166	Casslar	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Thistle	July 23	B. schr	300	Hatley	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Thomas Dryden	Jy 18	B. bark	416	Brown	Master		
Tye ong	Ju 11	Sia. bk	475	Demesky	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Tusand-t	Jy 18	Ha. bk	400	Meinert	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Uncowah	Ju 15	A. ship	984	Rudolf	Olyphant and Co		
Valetta	Ju 20	B. bark	384	Dawes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Weymouth	July 21	B. ship		Norris	Hogg, Brothers		
Whitehall	Ju 10	B. ship	936	James	Captain		
Wild Deer	Ju 21	B. ship	1016	Cobb	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wild Wave	Jy 19	B. sch	160	James	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt
W. W. Smith	May 25	B. ship	700	Clare	Frazar and Co	[illegible]	cld 24 inst

116 *Vessels*.]

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	63	Augustine Heard and Co
Fei Yuen	Ericsson	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Pokelin	Roford	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
Hermes	Parkes	British steamer		Captains
Little Orphan		American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White		American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Powerful	Ryder	Ham. steamer	50	Wm Pustau and Co
Samson	Eriksen	British steamer	81	Capt. Patridge
Titan	Gutsell	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co